

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

THE RESULT OF JAPANESE CONQUEST OF CHINA.

The Immense Empire to Be Thrown Open to Foreign Commerce and Her 400,000,000 Inhabitants to Compete with European Labor.

Conditions of Peace.

The Japanese minister at Washington confirms the reports from Tokyo that his Government has made the opening of China to foreign commerce and immigration one of the conditions of peace, which will make the country the most attractive spot on earth for investment and speculation during the next fifteen or twenty years. The interior of China, and as a matter of fact, the entire empire, except the treaty ports, is 2,000 years behind the age, judged by comparison with France or Great Britain or the United States, but with its marvelous soil and 400,000,000 of a naturally ingenious and industrious population it is capable of almost any degree of development. Its advantages over Japan in this respect are very great, and the latter country has shown what progress a people can make when they accept modern ideas and methods.

The conditions of peace include the free admission of machinery to all parts of China and the establishment of factories by foreigners under the protection of the Government. This has hitherto been prohibited outside the treaty ports, and there is practically no machinery in China. The abolition of the "linkin tax," as it is called, is also insisted upon. This is a local duty or tax that may be assessed upon foreigners or foreign goods by any province or municipality to such an amount and as frequently as the local authorities desire. It is in effect a blackmail upon foreign trade and has been the cause of a great deal of trouble and constant complaint. Another condition is the granting of free concessions, charters and privileges to Japanese and other foreigners for the construction of railways after the manner of civilized nations. There is only one short railway in China, and that belongs to the Government.

It is understood at the Japanese Legation at Washington that all of these conditions have been accepted by the Chinese envoys, and that the only point at issue now is the cession by China of the peninsula known as the Regent's Sword, at the point of which stands the Citadel of Port Arthur. Therefore it may be assumed as certain that the wall which has kept foreigners out of China is to be thrown down within the next few months.

The motive of Japan in exacting from China the conditions described is the subject of much discussion, but it is generally assumed that it was done in compliance with the suggestions of the European nations which desire to extend their markets. It is also a question of serious discussion among diplomatists whether it is a wise policy to encourage the industrial development of China by educating the masses of the people in mechanical pursuits and the use of labor-saving machinery.

The extraordinary capacity of the Chinese in all forms of fabrication, their great ingenuity and facility of imitation, their ability to labor fourteen and sixteen hours a day on a few handfuls of rice, and their willingness to work for wages that would not pay for the tobacco consumed by an American mechanic, make them dangerous competitors in all lines of manufactures, particularly in the production of silks, cottons and other fabrics. If they should enter generally into the manufacture of textiles with cotton of their own cultivation they would effectively close the mills of Manchester, which have already been seriously crippled by the development of the industry in India, where the increase of spindles during the last ten years has been greater than in any other part of the world.

China is now the largest market for British and American cottons. We send to that country yearly the excess of cotton. Our exports last year (1894) were valued at \$5,838,488, of which \$2,884,220 were cotton cloths and \$2,954,268 petroleum. Our imports from China amounted to \$17,135,028, of which \$3,162,684 were silks, \$7,397,233 tea, \$807,035 furs and about \$1,000,000 worth of nappies and other goods. Our exports to China were valued at \$3,968,325, of which \$2,232,247 was petroleum. Our imports from Japan amounted to \$19,426,522, of which over \$10,000,000 were silks, and \$5,500,000 tea.

The Chinese market for manufactured goods will never be much greater. The wants of the people are few, and it will be generations before they are educated to the need of luxuries. Therefore the demand for foreign merchandise will in no wise compensate for the competition they will offer. The opening of the country to manufactures will occasion a temporary market for machinery, tools, railway construction material and supplies, but this will be a passing thing, and the Chinese are such clever imitators that they will soon be able to supply themselves.

RUSSIAN BEAR GROWLS.

Mass Interference with Japan's Scheme of Squeezing China.
The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya says that if Great Britain has approved the territorial demands of Japan in regard to Manchuria and Corea, Russia will consider herself relieved of the obligations of common action and will oppose Japan on land and on the sea.

Referring to this a Washington correspondent says: The unmistakable threat against Japan held out by Russia in the short notice in its semi-official organ, the Novoe Vremya, has caused much surprise in diplomatic circles here. It was supposed that Russia had a good understanding with Japan as to the terms of peace to be held out to China; that there was an entire agreement upon the propositions touching Korean independence, the acquisition by Japan of Formosa and Port Arthur and the execution of an indemnity. As a Great Britain, which now appears to be repulsed with failing to maintain a stiff front against Japanese demands where they involved the acquisition of territory, it has all along been understood that she was the one power that was disposed to resist aggression, and was only prevented from actual interference through inability to secure the co-operation of Russia in such a movement. The Russo-Japanese agreement was understood to include the concession to Russia of a right of way through Corea for the Siberian railroad to

INCOME TAX MUDDLE.

THE PRESIDENT URGED TO CON- VENE CONGRESS.

People Are Confused Over the Supreme Court Decision—Treasury Officials Will Be Surprised If the Whole Community Does Not Dodge the Tax.

Unjust to Business Men.

Washington correspondence: The President is being impudently misled by money-hungry influence in public affairs and availed with weighty letters and telegrams urging him to convene Congress in special session for the repeal or correction of the income tax law. These appeals are grounded on the broad proposition that the law in its present emasculated shape discriminates with brutal injustice against the mercantile, manufacturing and trading business interests in general and in favor of the coupon clippers and heavy owners of real estate, who were especially aimed at by the act.

THE SOUTHERN DEAD.

To Be Honored by a Monument in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

Union and Confederate veterans will unite Memorial day in the dedication of the monument to the unknown dead of the Southern armies in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago. All the South will be there in spirit, and the 7,000 graves will be strewn with arbutus blossoms from the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, tiger lilies from Georgia, roses and moss from Florida. And the shaft of the monument will rise from a bed of flowers gathered by daughters, wives and sisters of those who fought and fell on Southern soil in the woods and fields for which they died. Gen. John C. Underwood, who went to Georgia to secure the flowers, has sent word that his mission has been successful. They will be sent to Chicago in refrigerated cars.

While the veil is being lifted from the monument generals of the Union and Confederate armies will stand by, shoulder to shoulder. From the Southern side will be Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. W. W. Cabell and others, and from the Federal ranks will be Gen. Schofield, Gen. Flagler, Gen. Lawler, Gen. Palmer and others. Hundreds of Confederates will be present, and Grand Army posts will participate in the dedicatory exercises, and afterward will assist the Confederates.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

erates in strewing flowers over the graves of their dead comrades. Surrounding the monument will be four cannons, which were appropriated by a special act of Congress. The monument is to be placed in position, but will be before Decoration day. They were captured from the Federals at Chickamauga and were afterward used with great effect by the Confederates in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Franklin, and were captured still later by the Union men at Nashville.

When the veil falls an imposing monument forty feet high with pedestal of Tennessee marble and statue of bronze will be seen. The figure will be recognized by every old Confederate as that of a typical Southern infantryman. In tattered clothes, badly worn shoes, with stockings drawn over his trousers, he stands with folded arms, having no musket, and looks down as if in sorrow on the field where many of his comrades sleep. The face of the monument will show a bronze seal of the Confederacy enlarged, with the inscription:

THE WORDS "CONFEDERATE DEAD" are on the base in large letters. On the eastern face is a bronze panel representing "a call to arms." The return of the soldier to his home is pictured on the west face. On the south side the soldier's last sleep is illustrated.

SHE IS ABLE AND CULTURED.

Little Faure, daughter of the French President, soon to wed.
Mlle. Lucie Faure, whose engagement to Paul Deschanel, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is announced, is one of the most brilliant Parisian society leaders. As daughter of the President of France, she plays an important part in the social functions given at the Elysee, where a hospitality, with a princely show



Mlle. Faure. M. Deschanel.

not equaled since the days of MacMahon, is extended. Miss Faure is a lady of great natural ability, cultivated, fond of poetry, somewhat of a philosopher and an author. A little book of hers, dealing with an excursion into Algeria, has been favorably commented on and holds forth the promise of more pretensions labors.

Joshua H. Stover, of Staunton, Va., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for stealing three and a half pounds of bacon worth 37 1/2 cents. Stover is a white man, a carpenter, and a confirmed thief.

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

Drought Broken Generally and Seeding Is Well Under Way.

Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau at Chicago, sends out the following report as to the conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest. It was made by the directors of the different State weather services of the Weather Bureau:

Illinois—Drought conditions broken, temperature and rainfall above normal; winter wheat, rye, meadows greatly improved, ground in excellent condition; oats and spring wheat sown, early potatoes planted, gardens made in central and southern counties, one-half to three-quarters in northern; fruit trees in good condition, buds bursting in southern counties.

Wisconsin—General rains during last two days of great benefit; farm work progressing rapidly under favorable conditions; seeding of wheat and corn well advanced; winter wheat and clover badly winter killed; stock in fine condition.

Minnesota—Temperature in excess, rainfall deficient, although distributed well; showers occurred Saturday and Sunday; soil in excellent shape for plowing; seeding of wheat and corn well advanced; winter wheat and clover badly winter killed; stock in fine condition.

North Dakota—Some seeding being done, but all work has been retarded by the dry weather. Rain of last week was of great benefit.

South Dakota—Opportunity for precipitation over most of the State and above average temperature very favorable; ground generally in excellent condition; wheat and oats seeding well advanced over southern portion and progressing rapidly elsewhere; wheat sprouting in southern counties.

Nebraska—Seeding well advanced and soil in excellent condition; most of small grain sown before general rain the last of the week and now coming up in fine condition; fall wheat considerably injured by drought and high winds; rye generally unharmed.

Michigan—Temperature above normal; precipitation slightly above in northern and central and below in southern counties; sunshine below; plowing and seeding in southern part of the State; fruit buds and winter wheat reported in generally good condition.

Ohio—Showers and warmth of latter part of week have advanced the growth of wheat and grass; oats, clover seeding, and plowing for corn in rapid progress; early potatoes being planted; more rain needed.

Upon the whole the week has been very favorable. Corn planting has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions in the Western States, where a large proportion of the crop is in the ground and some has come up. Preparations for corn planting have been made in the Middle Atlantic States, and planting has begun in Missouri and Kansas. Oats seeding is progressing rapidly in Ohio, and nearly the entire acreage of this crop has been sown in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Seeding has begun in West Virginia, and is well advanced in Maryland, New Jersey, Minnesota and South Dakota. Winter wheat has greatly improved during the week. Spring wheat seeding is well advanced. The general outlook for fruit is excellent.

Japan wants gold—China needs gold.
An Ohio girl who dislocated her jaw by yawning will now be obliged to avoid indulgence in that pleasure.

Secretary Carlisle has a sense of the eternal fitness of things. He has made a Kentucky colonel superintendent of the mint.

English writers complain of the difficulty of getting money from America. A good many Americans have noticed the same condition.

Hold on, John Bull! Don't try to grab the Nicaragua Canal. There was a chap named Remus who got pretty badly hurt for jumping a ditch.

If China doesn't get through with that war and settle down to business pretty soon we may find ourselves short of firecrackers on July 4 next.

Ponciano Diaz, the greatest Mexican bull fighter, has just been gored and trampled to death in the ring. So long as they have bulls in Mexico they don't need a fool killer.

There's a chance for Dr. Parkhurst in Oklahoma. The whole Legislature of the Territory has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for "crookedness."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for April 21.

Golden Text—Take ye heed, watch and pray.—Mark 13:33.
The lesson this week is found in Matt. 24:42-51, and has for its subject "Watchfulness." The duty of watchfulness who can gainsay? We have gotten into such a controversial mood, so separated into hostile camps, or at least schools, on this question of our Lord's second coming, that we have largely forgotten and ignored the personal import of the text that starts the command, "Watch." It comes from our Saviour's own lips. Post-millennialist, or premillennialist, Watch. We have no right of ourselves to hasten the day, by setting an early date; no more have we a right to defer the day by positing a remote date, and assenting that certain things, according to our own interpretation, must first take place. He may come at any time. We should never be in else than a watching mood. That such a mind may be quickened in the church through this lesson may well be our prayer.

Points in the Lesson.

"Watch." A watching church is Christ's witness, "Will he come?" He is coming! He is coming! Let every one say it with the life as well as the lip. "Watch, therefore." Why? "For ye know not." It is a weak faith that only watches when we know. The very fact that we do not know the exact time, only the fact that he is coming should keep us watching all the more vigilantly.

"But know this." Some things we do know. One thing that Christ is surely coming again. And also that the world does not know it, refuses to know it. Look about. Is the world acting as if it expected the Lord? Is the church, indeed? "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation."

Does our Lord compare himself with a "thief"? He is willing, forsooth, to submit himself to any similitude in order that he may awaken men. And yet how like the coming of a thief in his half-expectedness, in the coming of our Lord. He may come to-night, he may come to-morrow night; the only way to be ready is to be constantly on the guard. "In such an hour as ye think not," literally, judge not. It is totally unknown. We cannot reckon or judge the hour. Our Lord put it in his earthly phylage, and of his own ken. Is it wrong to prophesy or predetermine it? It is as wrong to postpone it. When the day arrives it will be over and above our keenest judgment; it will surprise and startle us all. There is only one way to fit ourselves, in mind or soul, for it—be always ready.

And what is the true watching spirit? Evidently it is the working spirit. "Blessed are they that wait for him, that he may come, shall find him doing. Doing what? Giving his household 'meat in due season.' Certainly he is not to be found 'smiling his fellow servants,' or eating and drinking 'with the drunken.' By these signs know a watching church: It keeps us hoping and trusting in the promises, feeding on the meat of the word. By these signs know a watching church: It is full of smiling and quarrelling, of wanton mingling with the world. What shall hold the church to the first and away from the latter? That blessed hope of our Lord's appearing and nothing short of it. Put more into our Lord's second coming and we will get more out of his first coming. That is, live more in the light of the things and we will reflect more the light of the cross.

This aspect the non-coming of our Lord in apostolic days was not a disappointment. Brother, have you realized it, Jesus is to-day on the throne at God's right hand. And the very next thing in the divine program, as revealed, is his coming to judge the living and the dead. Preach, teach, live, pray, in the thought of it, the hope of it. Jesus is coming.

A good practical suggestion at the close of the lesson, familiar, perhaps, but not too familiar. So many are staying out of the church just now because, they say, there are hypocrites in it. Where are the hypocrites at the last? "Appoint him his portion with the hypocrites; there shall he weeping and gnashing of teeth." Do you assume to despise hypocrites, and yet appoint your portion with them forever? Stay out of the church and away from Christ on account of hypocrites and be with them eternally? Doubtless there are some hypocrites in the church. There will be a great multitude of them in hell. Which do you prefer? A few days with them here, or eternally with them there? God help us to be reasonable and save.

Hints and Illustrations.

It is impossible, except in a lukewarm and indifferent or Laodicean church to keep down the question of our Lord's second coming. It is the hope of the New Testament and of the New Testament church. Christ is coming again. He said it over and over. The evangelist, the epistolary literature and the New Testament last work of inspiration, "Surely, I come quickly," and the prayer: "Amen, even so, come, Lord Jesus!" then the benediction. Christ's imminent coming, this is clearly revealed in the Scriptures. Imminence, as another has suggested, includes two things: certainly of approach along with uncertainty as to exact time of approach. "Therefore, watch." It is the only reasonable mind. Discuss this doctrine to-day. Hold up the blessed hope. Are we not "saved by hope—this hope?" Next Lesson—"The Lord's Supper."—Mark 14:12-26.

A Test of Christianity.

"If you wish to know whether you are a Christian inquire of yourself whether, in and for the love of God, you seek to make happy those about you by smiles and pleasant sayings. Are you a comfortable person to live with? Are you pleasant to have about?"—Gail Hamilton.

The Father of Neander.

The great church historian, the great church historian, was a carter, and in early boyhood the historian often aided his father to drive and load.

BLOW TO TAX LAW.

SUPREME COURT MANGLES THE INCOME STATUTE.

Rents and Bond Interest Declared to Be Exempt—Business Men Must Pay—So Must Employers, While Big Trust Companies Escape.

Vast Changes Decried.

A special dispatch from Washington says that the United States Supreme Court in the income tax case has reversed the decision of the lower court. The income tax law as a whole is upheld, but only by a divided court. Two important portions of the law, however, have been decided to be unconstitutional, and they are so serious as to affect materially not only the revenues of the Government but the estimation in which the income tax will be held by the people. Under the decision, as reported, all incomes derived from rents are exempted from taxation by the Federal Government and all incomes derived from State and municipal bonds are similarly exempted. In other respects the income tax stands as it was passed last August, but the result of the consultation in the Supreme Court shows conclusively that the law can easily be brought to contest each particular point as it comes up.

It is a curious fact, but none the less true, that the law which was passed at the dictation of the Populists has been distorted by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in such a way that it will absolutely protect the claims of the bondholders and the owners of the country. The landowners of the country will pay no income tax. The owners of bonds of almost any kind, either Federal, State, county or municipal, will also be free, while the business man, the manufacturer and the salaried employe will, for the present at least, be compelled to contribute to the treasury of the United States Government 2 per cent of all incomes in excess of \$4,000 per annum.

The decision of the Supreme Court is a matter of deep importance. Collection of the tax has begun, the Government budget was made out with regard to the \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 expected to be derived from this source. The exemption of great fortunes and great estates, the sweeping away of a large part of the expected revenues, is bound to create a situation in the treasury that will be embarrassing, to say the least. Further, collection of the tax will be given to persons who think they see a menace to the rights of the people in the frequent interference of Federal courts in legislative concerns. It is said that one learned justice even attempted to "legislate" building associations into the act.

The first meeting of the Supreme Court was held March 16, two days after the conclusion of the argument, but no decision was reached, and it was not until March 30 that they succeeded in agreeing upon the outlines of a decision covering the opinion of the lower court. The court was evenly divided. Justice Jackson was too ill to take part. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer were opposed to the law. Justices Harlan, Brown, Shiras and White voted to sustain the law.

FREE PEWS.

A Failure, Because We "Smile and Are Villains Still."

It was a painful confession of the failure of the free-pew system that was made on Sunday in Brooklyn by the rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. After a free-pew experiment of nine years Rev. Dr. Parker admitted that he had gained a larger knowledge than he ever before possessed of the sinfulness, or we may say the wickedness, of his flock. He told of the wickedness of some of his church members. He declared that some of the men who occupied the free pews had no regard whatever for the moral obligations involved and seemed to him but as religious vagabonds. He told of men who would drop a cent in the box, and of others who would break their promises, and of more who seemed to be destitute of name. One man, for example, who had hired a pew in another place, and who had cleared \$250 a year by subletting it to another party, while he himself took a seat in Dr. Parker's free-pew church.

It was a melancholy sermon of Dr. Parker in which he announced the free-pew failure. He spoke of another church in Brooklyn which had tested the free-pew theory with the result that the deficit in its treasury had to be made up by the rich members. St. George's Church, in New York, is still experimenting with the system; but he said that the shortage there was to be made up by the many millionaires who belong to it. He did not know of a single case in which it had been successful. After appealing to his listeners to "pay up this time," he made a startling remark: "I notice," he said, "that some of you smile, which reminds me that some can smile and smile and be villains still."

Not Such a Wonderful Increase.

The statement of Librarian Spofford that more than 35,000 publications were copyrighted in the United States last year, as against 23,000 in 1894, shows an immense increase in the business of the office, and has elicited a great amount and variety of press comment. But there does not appear to be any occasion for alarm. To understand the matter thoroughly, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that in 1884 the international copyright law had not been passed. Another source of increase is the growing habit of copyrighting matter that appears in the newspapers. Probably there is ten times as much of this class of copyrighted publications as there was ten years ago, and the chances are that it will continue to grow.

Col. William D. Pollock is lying in a

serious condition at his home in Hen Neck, Md. Several days ago Col. Pollock made a wager that he could suck three dozen eggs at one sitting. He had disposed of two dozen and a half, and on entering upon the last half dozen struck a chicken, which stuck in his throat and almost choked him to death.

The King of Serbia has taken up with

the slumming fad and enjoys going around seeing his subjects without letting them know who he is.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henriksen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN PORT, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com. H. TRUMBLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 181, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec. JOHN F. RUM, H. F.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127. Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, S. G. J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116. Meets alternate Mondays and Wednesdays. W. MCCLOUGH, C. P. S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com. WM. WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULFORD, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. MARY HANSON, C. C. J. HARTWICK, K. of P. and H. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. S. S. OLIGERT, C. R. F. HARRINGTON, H. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

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Spelling Kitten.
A dear little girl, with her brain in a whirl, was asked the word "kitten" to spell. "K-double i-t," she said. "T-e-n," said she. And thought she had done very well. "Has kitten two i's?" And the teacher's surprise. With mirth and patience was bent. "My kitten has two." Said Majory Lou. And she looked as she felt—quite content.

Nutting.
Down the orchard road they ran, Bob and Will and Sallie. Where the nut trees stood in groups, In a sheltered valley.

Bobby climbed the hickory trees, Shook the nuts down under.



Will and Sallie stood and laughed, Open-eyed with wonder.

Baskets, pails, were quickly filled In overflowing measure. Home they trotted, tired out, But laden down with treasure.

An Obedient Child.
Mother: My goodness! Are you at that candy again? I told you not to eat candy on an empty stomach. Little Pet—I isn't. My tummy's full. "What of?" "Tandy."

No Style There.
Little Miss Brikrow—We're livin' in a very stylish and exclusive boarding-house. Little Miss Backcourt—Huh! You can't make anybody believe that. "Why not?" "You're too fat."

St. Bernard's in Harness.
One of the strangest rigs that ever appeared on a Brooklyn highway drove up to the entrance of Prospect Park one day during the winter when the sleighing was good. It consisted of a tiny sledge, built Russian fashion, with low runners and a high front. In it sat a boy about 12 years of age and a little girl about 10. Both were dressed in the height of fashion for such youngsters, and were muffled up and kept warm by the most gorgeous of fur robes. It was their team, however, which attracted attention. They were not horses nor goats, but huge, shaggy St. Bernard dogs, that had evidently been trained to the work.



for the obeyed the "Gee up!" and "Ho!" of the youthful driver, like the gentlest of roadsters. The policeman at the entrance of the park didn't know whether to let them in or not, says the New York Sun.

The youngster in the sleigh got more and more impatient as the policeman stood thinking it over, and finally he stood up and said: "If you're not going to let me in, say so, and don't keep me standing here." The crowd was indulging in a good laugh at the boy's indignation, when a sergeant of police came along, and after hearing all about the trouble decided to let the team in. The little fellow thanked the policeman most courteously, climbed into the sleigh beside his pretty companion, raised his hat to the officer, and then swinging his whip in the air, cried "Gee up!" to the dogs, and was off at regular trotting pace.

A Boy's Conscience.
Every boy, no matter how hasty or wrong-headed he may seem, has in his heart a teacher who can always show him the way to do right, if he will listen to what it tells him. Where the voice comes from, or who gave it power to speak in a boy's heart, one cannot say here. But it is there, and although he may refuse to listen to the voice of his mother, or to any outside voice telling him of the right and wrong of his actions, he cannot altogether disregard the still, small voice which is always with him, and which sometimes he cannot refuse to hear.

Some old writers of years ago, and some men and women to-day believe that all the religion a man needs he may find within himself. This is true so far that there exists in each of us a guide which can surely lead us to choose the right way, if we obey its injunctions. Perhaps the voice may be very faint at first, but, if we try to listen it will surely come and speak louder and clearer in the heart of every boy who wishes to find a higher, better way than he has ever known before.

Kitty's Friends.
Ellie, Will, and Baby have a kitten. It is their own, they say. All day long they play with their kitten in all sorts of ways. Sometimes Will has

ber for a circus cat. Then kitty must jump over a stick, chase a toy mouse and show off all her tricks. Next Ellie will take her turn and rig kitty out in her doll's clothes and put her to sleep in the doll's bed.

Before poor kit has had her nap out likely as not Baby will seize her to have a riddle in his cart. Then away she goes, down the walk, bump, bump! Baby's cart has no springs, you must know.

The folks in the house say: "Oh, that poor kitten! What a life it does lead!"

But kit does not seem to mind their play. She likes the children. If they are gone out of sight for a time, she runs about the house to find them.

Kitty has to stay in the wood shed at night. She does not like this, but mamma says she must not stay in the house.

One night Kitty found out where the children slept. It was a warm night, and the window was open. Kitty ran up a cherry tree and out on a bough, from which she could jump into the room.

She sprang up on Ellie's cot and lay close beside her, and how she did purr! Mamma had to laugh when she found her. But she said, "No, no, little kit; you must not sleep with my babies!"

The next night the window was left open at the top. Kitty could not jump so high as that, so what do you think she did? She got on the ledge, outside the window, to be as near her little friends as she could.

When Ellie waked in the morning, there was the little kit looking in at her. Ellie thought she said "Mew, mew! Do let me come to you!" And she made haste to let her in, you may be sure—Our Little Ones.

BROKE UP THE CAMP MEETING.
Startling Effect of a Mocking Bird Steam Whistle on a Negro Crowd.

Some years ago the steamer Paris C. Brown introduced the mocking bird whistle on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, says the Louisville Times. On the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back the demoralized yells and unearthly screams of that "holy terror" created a sensation everywhere, and all along shore produced fear and consternation, especially among the negroes, who had never heard anything like it before. Nothing in the shape of a steam whistle had ever been heard like it in this or any other country, and its unpopularity has caused but little to be heard of it since. By a manipulation of the valve it could be made to moan, groan, grunt, scream, yell, howl and whistle, and it could be heard on the river at night for many miles.

One dark night a negro revival was going on in the woods near a little town on the Mississippi, and excitement was at its highest pitch. The old "cul-de-ban" was preaching and exhorting the sinful ones to come up "an' jine de ban." Some were moaning, some groaning, many singing, many shouting, and all sweating as the old preacher said: "Cum a shoutin', cum a runnin', kaze yer kaint nebber tell w'en der devil gwine ter cum and grab yer. Now's yer chance. Brudder, is yer ready? Sister, is yer pre-pah-ed to meet de debil? He's 'll'be ter cum any minit, an' w'en he does cum—"

Just then the Paris Brown, on her way south, turned the bend about two miles up the river and turned loose that terrific whistle, filling the air for miles around with all sorts of groans, screams, yells and howls, which fell upon the ears of the old preacher and his terrified congregation. The minister's eyes looked like inverted new moons. He looked at his congregation in silence and listened. The men and women looked in fear and terror at each other as all listened to the strangest and most unearthly sounds that had ever filled their ears. Presently the old preacher grabbed his hat and, leaning forward, shouted:

"Dat's him, he's an' all. Dat's de debil. I knows his voice. 'Wet I bin a-tellin' yer? Take to de woods, bred-der; take to de woods, sisters. De debil am cum an' you mus run an' pray an' keep a-runnin'. I'm wid yer," and the preacher and congregation "took to the woods" and remained there until the whistling ceased and the Paris Brown passed down like a meteor in the darkness of the night, with that whistle as still as death. For days afterward the question of the colored people was: "Did you hear it?" and the answer was always another question: "W'at was it?"

He Saluted the Flag.
Capt. James Oliver, of the clipper Louisiana, which arrived here the other day, tells this story: "When the Louisiana was lying at Dublin the Prince of Wales was the guest of the Lord Mayor of the Irish capital. The Mayor suggested to Wales that it would be interesting for him to visit the Louisiana, and see just what an old-time American clipper ship looked like. Captain Oliver was notified that the Prince would like to come aboard. The Captain's son, hearing of this, declared that he would compel the Prince to tip his hat to him. This the Prince never does, by the way. When the party came aboard the boy appeared on deck waving the American flag. The Prince, noticing the national colors, raised his hat, and the others in the party followed suit, to the great delight of the Captain's son, who in this way made good his boast."—Philadelphia Record.

The Horrible Maxim Gun.
Maxim guns were used aboard the Ironclads during the recent naval maneuvers. A correspondent describes their use as follows: "The storm of bullets from them cut the water like rain on the advancing edge of a tropical squall. With one of these guns a gunner of very moderate skill can, at 500 yards range, cut down an ordinary park palling almost as well as a workman can do the business on the spot with an ax, and it is therefore not astonishing that most of the targets disappeared. To the horrible noise made by a Maxim the correspondent knows of nothing that is comparable, except, perhaps, the sound made by steam blowing off at enormous pressure from the safety valve of a big boiler."—London Times.

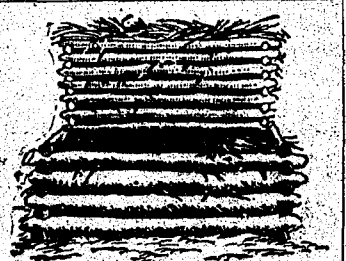
A man who does a really charitable act is as modest about it as though he were receiving charity.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

How to Drain Heavy Clay Land—A Good Cow Stall—Value of Liquid Manures—Don't Depend on Single Crops—Farm News and Notes.

A Log Feed Rack.
This home-made feed rack can be constructed any desired length. The lower portion is about seven feet wide. The height depends on animals using it. They must reach the bottom easily. The



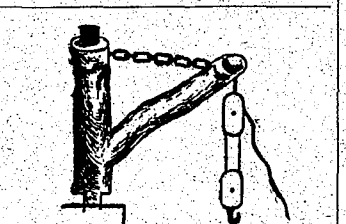
A GOOD FEED RACK.

upper part is of sufficient width to allow ample room between the top log of the first part and the lower log of the second part for stock to reach down and get the feed. This method is much more desirable than throwing hay and other roughness upon the ground. Nothing is wasted by being pulled out and trampled under foot. Put a large load of hay into this rack. The stock eat it from the bottom as needed and the upper portion settles down as the feed is taken from beneath.—American Agriculturist.

Draining Heavy Clay Land.
It is often recommended to make drains in heavy soils very shallow, so, as is said, that "the water may be able to soak down into the drain." This difficulty in getting water to soak through clay is greatly exaggerated in popular estimation. Farmers see the undrained clay soils flooded with water, which, as it will not go down into the subsoil, they think is held back by an impervious barrier of clay. But in all clay lands where vegetation has grown will be found small natural water courses, the places where roots have run and where they have decayed. All these, when water stands on the surface, will be found filled with water. Until it can find an outlet below this water must remain stagnant. But so soon as the underdrain is dug these small pipes will find their way to it, though it be three or even four feet deep. When clay soil is stirred while wet it is said to be puddled. Then the small natural water courses are broken up, and the clay becomes a nearly perfect barrier to water. But even then deep freezing of the soil will break it up, and make new water courses through it. After clay soil is underdrained it freezes much deeper than before. In a cold winter the soil may freeze down to the bottom of a 20-inch or two foot drain such as is sometimes recommended. It is better always to make the drains at least three feet deep in clay soil. If there is any doubt about water soaking readily to the bottom fill a foot deep with loose stone over the tile or stone water course.—American Cultivator.

Liquid Manures.
How to save the liquids is a problem on some farms. The proper mode is to conduct the liquid manure to a receptacle of some kind by having gutters behind the stalls, and then using some kind of an absorbent material in order to absorb the liquids. Marl is excellent for this purpose, but a mixture of cut straw, or cornstalks, leaves, marl, dry earth, muck and sawdust, or any of the materials that can be conveniently had will prevent loss and keep the manure in excellent condition. The liquids are more valuable than the solid portions of the manure.

Home-Made Crane.
A crane stationed just outside the big barn doors and leaning against the wall when not in use is the subject of illustration. This is a wonderfully handy contrivance. It is not only convenient when killing beef and pork, but saves much hard labor in loading and unloading bales hay, cider or any other heavy thing. The crane illustrated was made of a natural stick just as it grew. It is



HOME-MADE CRANE.

made to swing in a tenon at either end, the stick itself being mortised. Stormy days in winter afford the leisure time for the construction of this and similar farm contrivances.

Parasites and Carrots for Cows.
Valuable as ensilage is, it is not within the reach of the farmer who keeps only one or two cows. The ensilage pit for so small a number cannot be used to keep fodder economically. A good supply of carrots and parsnips is not only a substitute for ensilage, but even better than it, as these roots have greater nutritive value than corn fodder ensilage, and there is no difficulty in keeping them. There are both hardy plants and should be sown early so as to get well rooted before the hot, dry weather comes.

Dependence on Single Crops.
It is all right to have specialties, but until fully tested they should never be wholly depended upon. There will need always to be some other crop, not merely to make up for possible failure of the specialty, but to make profitable use of time that cannot be employed in it. There are no crops that require all the time to be devoted to cultivating and harvesting them, and very few that can be grown with profit unless there is opportunity to employ time and labor on something besides the specialty.

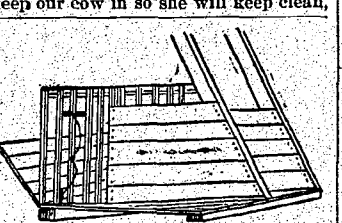
Early Pasturing.
Old hay answers an excellent purpose even when the cows have an abundance of green fodder on the pasture. It is highly relished by them, and they should have a full ration of it at night. During the season when cows are first turned on grass they should have salt,

and should any of them have the scours keep them in the barnyard and feed hay, with a mess of hot bran and corn meal seasoned. Green grass is laxative, and the cows must not be allowed too much at the beginning of the pasture season.

Peach Culture in Michigan.
Peach culture is on the increase in Western Michigan, and in Kent County many orchards of from 500 to 10,000 trees will be set this spring. The climate here is dry, the wood and fruit buds harden early and are consequently able to stand a much lower temperature than in some districts. The orchards are profitable when thoroughly and systematically cultivated. For instance, Mr. E. E. Church has an orchard of 500 trees, on a clay loam soil, well fertilized, at time of planting, with bruyard manure. The trees have been set for six years and given thorough cultivation, planted to corn the first two years and the third to buckwheat, the returns from these crops more than paying for setting out the trees, care, cultivation, etc. The profits given have been as follows: 1892, fourth year from setting, \$400; 1893, \$500; 1894, \$600. The trees are set one rod apart each way and occupy about three and a half acres, thus making a total yearly profit of over \$140 per acre. Frank White, from five years old, received, during 1894, \$402. J. E. Lee, from an orchard of 700 trees, set out twelve years, in 1881, got 800 bushels, then 935, 1,335 and 925 bushels, or a total for four years of 5,105 bushels. This fruit sold on an average at \$1.15 per bushel.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Thinning Young Crops.
Few practices are more profitable in the amateur's vegetable garden than thinning out garden crops as soon as the young plants are above the surface. If the knowledge of the proper sowing of seeds was more widely prevalent among the number of seeds required to make plants only need be sown, no thinning would be needed; but so many persons sow the seeds, fearing that numbers will fail to grow, and therefore, many more seeds are used than is necessary. But sometimes all these superfluous seeds grow, in which case it is desirable that they should be thinned out. Not only do the vegetable plants grow larger under these circumstances, but in many cases they could earlier into use.—Mechan's Monthly.

A Cow Stall.
There has been a great deal said about what kind of a stall we should keep our cow in so she will keep clean.



THE COW STALL.

says a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. I send you a sketch of a stall that I made myself last October, and don't think I could improve it any for comfort or cleanliness. I think we should look more to the comfort of the cow and the profits of the dairy.

Potatoes and Weeds.
Early potatoes should pay well, as they are always in demand. A potato field should be kept clean from the time of planting to the harvesting of the crop. Many potato fields are allowed to become so overrun with weeds as to make the cost of harvesting more than all other labor given during the season. Keep the weeds down from the start, and the tubers will be larger and the yield heavier.

Seed Corn.
Some care given the seed corn now, so as to select good grains, will be of advantage later on when the seed is planted. If the seed was put away after being perfectly dry it will not doubt be in excellent condition, but the recent severe cold weather may have damaged the corn that contains moisture to any extent.

An Insult to the Uniform.
It is not safe to be rude in Russia. In one of the principal streets of St. Petersburg is a large fruit shop, belonging to a very wealthy merchant, who, beside selling fruit, keeps an elegant restaurant in the same building, and occupying a position directly behind the shop. Two young officers of the guard not long ago entered and had lunch together, and after paying their bill both went out. They had, however, only proceeded a short distance when one of them missed his pocket-book, and, thinking that he might have left it in the restaurant where he and his friend had lunched, returned and asked politely if any one had seen it. The proprietor himself, a millionaire, came on the scene, and, after giving expression to some objectionable remarks, said that it might well be doubted whether the young officer possessed such an article as a pocket-book. The officer complained to the police, and ultimately the matter reached the Prefect, who, deciding that the Imperial uniform had been insulted, caused the restaurant to be at once locked up, the doors sealed, and prohibited the proprietor from longer entering to the public taste.

Hurrying Him Up.
"Jack," said a pretty girl to her brother the other day, "I want you to do something for me—this is a dear fellow."

"Well, what is it?" growled Jack, who is the brother of the period.

"Why, you know that wig and mustache you used to wear in the theatricals?"

"Well?"

"When you just put them on and go to the concert to-night? Reginald and I will be there, and I want you to stare at me the whole evening through your glasses."

"You want me to do that?"

"Yes, and as we come out you must stand at the door and try to slip me a note. Take care that Reggie sees you, too."

"Well, I declare!"

"Because, you see, Jack, Reggie likes me, I know, but then he is awfully slow, and as he is well off and lots of other girls are after him he's got to be hurried up, as it were."

When the world dissolves, all places will be hell that are not heaven.—Mark Twain.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fanciful Fashions, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearied Woman-kind.



GOSSIP FROM GAY GOTHAM.

Oh several months the women who don low-necked dresses have been sticking closely to the off-shoulder cut, and many examples of this kind have been seen that have impressed observers as being very daring. But despite this, the style has retained favor and there has been little if any abatement of the generous display of shoulders and neck. Now there has been devised a dress that leaves the shoulder bare from neck to wrist. In it a band of ribbon clasps the throat, from which two delicate chains threaded with pearl or gold extend on each side and are attached to the top of the bodice on either side of the shoulder. With this done a bodice supplied with the usual puff sleeve is recklessly slit from top to lower edge, so that it falls quite away from the arm and the shoulder. The drapey takes pretty folds as it drops at each side of the shoulder. At a little distance the bodice from falling off is a puzzle. The whole list of off-shoulder bodices has demanded handsome shoulders of the wearers, but many an ambitious woman to whose make-up the fashion was poorly adapted has boldly attempted it, and this latest trick is no doubt devised by some one whose lines are almost perfect and who is anxious to prove it openly. Such exaggerated treatment of an accepted style by women whose taste is generally good is a sure forerunner of a general change. So, almost simultaneously with the appearance of this eccentricity, designers are carefully feeling their way to a shift in evening dress that will hide the shoulders altogether. One of these designs is shown in the first picture in



DRAPED WITH GLITTERING TULLE.

this column, and a glance will show that its maker did not get a great way from the present style. While the shoulders are covered, their outline remains sharply defined and the remainder of the bodice is closely like what is now worn. As sketched it is carried out in black satin, trimmed with black jet passementerie, lace and velvet draped with mousseline de sole, and finished with rosettes of red satin ribbon. The jet passementeries are placed down the front and outline the darts descending to the bottom of the skirt, the edge of which is finished with a puffing of velvet under lace tulle, with a jet heading.

Yards and yards of material go into the new reception skirts. The pleated folds lie heavily one upon the other at the back, and open, shut and change place like a great fan as the wearer moves. While in this motion there is much grace, still the spectacle of several layers of folds one on the other reminds one too much of the dry goods counter, and suggests great weight too forcibly to be either graceful or in good taste. A better result is reached by using less of the dress fabric, and even then, in such an eminently tasteful skirt as that next shown, there'll be a lot of the goods required. The stuff needed in this case for the skirt is black silk crepon, and black satin is required for the bodice, which is draped with spangled black tulle. The sleeves are made of puffed plain tulle and a large bow of black satin ribbon is placed on the left shoulder with a much larger one in the center of the skirt. Draped velvet finishes the yoke, and narrow velvet finishes the bodice. The lower jet passementerie borders the lower hem. A large spangled jet butterfly is



ODDLY TRIMMED WITH SASH HIBDON.

put in the center. Black suede gloves meet the elbow sleeves. All sorts of remarkable effects are produced in bodices by cutting one material into straps which are applied on the under material. Sometimes these are set from collar to belt, and are cut to points at both places. They do not touch each other there, but they widen at the bust line till their edges meet. Other designs show a radiation of lines from the collar, and still others produce strange spiral curves that blend into

each other. The edges of the straps are followed with glimp or beads, and the material showing between must be of color strongly contrasting. This sort of ornamentation is one outcome of a current craze for a snipping. The rural paring bee is nowadays transformed into a wholesale slicing up of new fabrics by the employees of the stylish city dressmakers. The next costume that the artist contributes replies to this, though rather faintly, because the odd-garniture of loops at shoulders, bust and sash are of ribbon, rather than from dress goods. The goods here are white, satin, left untrimmed in the skirt, while the bodice is draped diagonally with bias white satin, and topped by a deep yoke of corn-colored chiffon. That is the shade, too, of the ribbons mentioned and of the undressed kid elbow gloves.

Black crepon-weave more was the material of one exquisite half season reception dress, the fabric showing irregular lines of satin. The skirt was the usual full, half-train reception shape lined throughout with scarlet. The bodice of the black goods was made in a quaint jacket design over a seamless vest of scarlet silk. This jacket bodice



AN EXCEPTIONAL JACKET BECAUSE OF ITS ELABORATENESS.

was loose on one side only, and was so cut that when the black was fastened up this side crossed over double-breasted, with a wide collar turning back and faced with gray. When worn open this double-breasted front hung free, the other side of the bodice was one with the rest, being cut away at the hip a little. Two rich ornaments of steel and gold hung from the belt upon the skirt to either side of the front. The combination of colors was beautiful, and the general result of the old half jacket front gave very charming lines to the figure.

In the next sketch there is an ornate jacket made of the same material as the skirt which it accompanies, which is olive green cheviot. The jacket is tight-fitting back and front and fastens with hooks and eyes, which are covered by a band of moss trimming. The high medial collar is embroidered with black jet and finished with a piping of the moss trimming, and the sleeves are large and full, with epaulettes of cream lacy lace. Two straps of the cream brodered jet hang from each shoulder. Below this comes a plain godet skirt with slight train.

Two swagger maids in exceedingly picturesque get-ups look out at you from the final picture. The left-hand one displays a style of shoulder finish that is offered to the possessor of fine shoulders as a sop for the outgoing off-shoulder-cut of evening dress. When sleeves start thus below the shoulder and end at the elbow, it gives the puffs an odd look that is now considered very correct. Pale-blue silk figured with sprays of wild roses is the chief fabric, but the skirt has a full panel of plain blue silk on the right side. The bodice is seamless and is made of bias material, hooking invariably on the side. Plain satin gives the sleeves, the shirred stock collar, and a drapey that runs diagonally across the front.



TWO SWAGGER POSERS.

The other poser—for the dames of striking apparel are ever caught in self-conscious attitudes—is clad in a princess gown of silver-gray cloth. Her skirt is tight at the hips and extends into a corset, the top consisting of a very deep yoke of gray and white silk passementerie laid over a white silk foundation. The collar consists of a band of the same with bows of gray satin ribbon on the sides, and two long bows of the same ornament the front. Elbow sleeves are met by long suede gloves, exactly matching the stuff in color.

All sorts of modifications in the way of scarfs are shown, the general aim being that something shall be worn about the shoulders which shall give a fleecy effect, half shroud the figure in waving curves and fall in long lines in front. Stole ends come to fasten to the shoulders of any gown, made in one long scarf, gathered into a soft knot at one end with a big loop. The knot rests on the shoulder, the loop spreads over the sleeve, and the long end hangs straight down to the knees. A pair of these in black chiffon will make a dressy addition to any gown.

Another necessary that is newly accepted is a return to the pretty, old fashion of carrying a large white lace veil, big enough to serve as a shawl, and of delicate enough design to throw over the face. Nothing can be more becoming, and now that theater hats are so tiny that one feels a little conspicuous in the cars going down to the playhouse this fashion of throwing a lace veil and scarf over all fits in well again. Besides, nothing is more becoming to the complexion than the net of a real lace veil in its own natural cream or yellow color.

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ON CLEANING.

The question is often asked what to do with soiled ivory, and many elaborate directions have been put in print from time to time, but a woman who dared has discovered recently that one of the scrubbing sand soaps may be used with impunity. It does not yellow the ivory, nor does it scratch it. It should be rubbed on a fine nail-brush and the ivory scrubbed as if it were china. Brass, copper and their alloys should be cleaned with polishing paste in preference to silver powder. Oxidized ornaments, need only washing and rub rubbing with flannel or chamols. White metal is most useful, in that it requires little or no care. Silver powder is, of course, the best possible cleanser for silver. Venetian iron-wood should be oiled to keep it from rusting. Kerosene may be used with safety.

A Nice Dish.

A nice luncheon dish for an early spring day is made from fresh eggs and mushrooms. Break half a dozen eggs in a saucepan, and beat enough thoroughly to mix the whites and yolks. Peel a dozen large mushrooms, cut them into small pieces, then put two ounces of butter in your chafing dish, light the lamp, add the mushrooms, and cook them slowly five minutes, stirring all the time. Add four table-spoonfuls of stock, cover the dish, and simmer five minutes longer. To simmer, either put the hot-water pan of your dish under it or moderate the heat of the alcohol stove by putting on part of the cover. Add the eggs, season to taste with salt and white pepper, and stir all the time until the eggs are sufficiently cooked to a creamy mass like scrambled eggs.

Deviled Oysters.

Drain and chop twenty-five nice, fat oysters, then drain them again. Put half a pint of cream on to boil. Rub one rounding tablespoon of butter with two of flour together and add to the cream when boiling, stir constantly until it thickens, then add the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, cook a moment, take from the fire and add a table-spoon of chopped parsley, the oysters, salt and cayenne to taste. Have the deep shells of the oysters washed perfectly clean—fill them with this mixture, sprinkle lightly with bread crumbs, stand them in a baking pan and brown in a very quick oven. Serve in the shells garnished with parsley. Avoid long cooking as it makes them hard and dry.

Lovely Potato Rolls.

Two even cups of strained white potatoes, a scant half cup sugar, half a cup of lard, two eggs and one tea-cup of yeast. Beat potatoes and sugar together, add the lard, beat eggs and lard, a little salt and the yeast, then add flour enough for a stiff batter and let rise over night. Add flour enough for a soft dough; rise again, then roll out and cut with a cake cutter, put them in greased pans, let stand awhile, then bake. Rightly made and baked they are delicious.

Corn Pudding.

Drain the liquor from a can of corn and chop the kernels very fine. Rub together a tablespoon of butter and sugar, beat up one egg, mix all together with the corn with two cups of milk and salt to taste and bake one-half hour in a good oven.

Graham Muffins.

To one beaten egg add a pint of new milk, a little salt and graham flour to make thick batter; bake in muffin molds in a hot oven.

Hints to Housewives.

Bacon fat is an excellent and economical substitute for butter in frying oysters or scallops.

Ashes sifted fine and free from small cinders is the very best thing for cleaning steel knives and forks.

When anything has been accidentally made too salt, it can be counteracted by adding a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar.

A dish of hot, well-cooked oatmeal, mixed with chopped dates, or figs, is at present the form of fruit and cereal meeting with most approval from general well-known food specialists.

Rub the hands with a stick of celery after peeling onions, and the odor will be entirely removed. Onions may be peeled under water without offense to the eyes or hands.

Lined oil is better than anything else for removing rust from a stove-pipe. Rub the pipe thoroughly with the oil (a little goes a great way) and build a slow fire until it is dry.

To raise the pile on velvet, cover a hot iron with a wet cloth and, hold the velvet over the steam. Brush the velvet quickly with a soft brush while the hot steam is passing through it.

Hang the tablecloths and linen sheets one-half or two-thirds their length over the line, without using clothespins, unless absolutely necessary; as rough clothespins, in careless hands, will often ruin delicate fabrics.

Have the tin immediately replaced when it has worn off of copper utensils; and remember that copper can be easily cleaned with turpentine and fine brick dust—polished with dry brick dust and a piece of flannel.

Chamois leather, after being used, should be thoroughly rinsed, then wrung dry and placed in bags, each by itself, in a cupboard out of the way. The common practice of allowing sponges and chamois leather to lie without care is a very wasteful one.

The Revival of Music.

There is a movement at present contemplated in Ireland

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The editor of the *Democrat*, at Cheboygan, has been appointed Collector of that Port by President Cleveland.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, thinks it is time for this government to bring the Monroe doctrine to the front.

The Governor appointed Claude W. Austin, of West Branch, official stenographer of the Thirty-fourth Judicial District.

Thomas Carbine, who fell dead at Standish, had spent nearly one-third of his life in prison. His last offense was robbing a Bay City widow of \$800.

Both constitutional amendments were carried by about two-thirds majority in this county, which shows that our people are intelligent and progressive.—*Mo Mail*.

The prohibitionists polled 976 votes at the recent election in Chicago. Too many votes. There must have been more or less repeating done.

Senator Voorhees has given notice that he will cheerfully retire from the chairmanship of the senate finance committee to make room for anybody that knows something about finance.

Supervisors should bear in mind that the assessment of a dog tax is mandatory, under the present law, and its strict enforcement is required to meet the depredations in the many sheep folds in the county.

It is significant that the democrats are beginning to talk of giving the presidential nomination to a Southern man just at the time when they know that no democrat of the North or South has the faintest chance of election.—*Globe Democrat*.

A Hillman chap, full of firewater, within a few hours licked his wife in the most approved style, blacked the eyes of a country official who interfered and knocked the glass eye of another man so far into his head that the doctor is probing yet.—*Det. News*.

That the nightwatch at the last factory slumbered and slept at his post of duty the other night, and investigation proves that a pretty girl was at the bottom of it.—*Osage Co. Herald*. Rather ambiguous.

The editor is carrying one of his eyes in a sling this week, on account of coming in contact with a fist attached to the arm of an angry man. This is our usual luck on election day, and although we are getting used to receiving abuse, this is the first time that we have been paid for a kindness in this manner, and the next time we lend a man 50 cents, we won't do it.—*Ros. News*.

As near as we can figure it there are at least eleven "chumps" in Grayling, and we are "in it." A smooth tongued hook agent struck us in February, and secured that many subscribers to a Biographical History of Northern Michigan, which has been delivered, and which in our opinion is absolutely valueless, except to the publishers, who take over \$250 from this village. Served us right.

Geo. Fauble, who has been a resident of Grove township since 1878, removed to Allegan county last Monday, having traded for a farm there. Mr. Fauble was a veteran of the late war, is an industrious and honest citizen and a good republican. We regret his departure.

Under the auspices of Gordon Granger post, of Saginaw, the public schools of the east side were last Monday presented with seventy flags. The local Woman's relief corps also took a prominent part. Hon. Washington Gardner was the orator of the evening. A chorus of four hundred youthful voices rounded out the evening's entertainment.

The Board of Supervisors, met last Monday, and Thos. Wakely, of Grove, elected Chairman. He appointed the following committees:—

RULES.—Higgins, Hoyt and Niederer.

EQUALIZATION.—Comer, Carter and Head.

COUNTY PRINTING.—Head, Comer and Niederer.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.—Higgins, Hoyt and Carter.

FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT.—Niederer, Higgins and Comer.

APPORTIONMENT.—Hoyt, Carter and Hickey.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Hickey, Stewart and Niederer.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Carter, Head and Stewart.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.—Niederer, Higgins and Stewart.

COUNTY POOR.—Stewart, Hickey and Comer.

In Memory of

May R. Woodman.

In Silent Sleep.

We have laid thee to rest in silence,
With hearts heavy laden with grief;
In Him, who hath taken thee from us,
We trust with undimmed belief,
Thou' we mourn o'er our loss with keen sorrow,
Weep tears of anguish and pain,
Yet God knew what was best for our dear one,
Knew our loss would be thy endless gain.

We have laid thee to rest, yet we cherish
Sweet memories of thy fond, faithful love;
With angels thy dear voice is singing,
In the home of our Saviour, above.
He gives us the peace that we ask for,
Still the pain that lurks in each breast,
For the loved one He hath taken from us,
Bringing grief that we cannot suppress.

We have laid thee to rest where the flowers bloom
In summer will bloom o'er thy grave;
Where thy loved ones will come in their sorrow,
The beautiful flowers to have.
With their tears, for the loved one who is
The sleep of silence and rest, sleeping,
Where home is a mansion of glory,
Where dwells the pure and the blest.

In meekness I kneel to Thee, Father,
In silence I bow to your will,
Yet I grieve o'er the sorrow of parting,
From whose memory I cherish still
With a mother's love and devotion,
While my heart is breaking with pain,
Yet I know when I enter those " Gates ajar,"
I shall meet thee, my dear one, again.

A FRIEND.

Lewiston Items.—Journal.

Geo. Cowell went to Grayling, today.

Mrs. Anlyorson went to Grayling, today.

N. P. Salling was up from Grayling, last week.

Dr. Traver spent Sunday with his family, in Detroit.

Frank Sherman, of Frederic, was in town, Friday and Saturday.

H. A. Bauman was doing business in Grayling, this week.

Nels Michelson and Nels P. Olson were up from Grayling, to-day.

A brother of Sven Peterson's, from Minnesota, is making him a visit.

Miss Josie Eckenfels spent a few days of last week in Grayling, returning on Saturday.

Lewiston talent is rehearsing the five act drama, "Under the Laurels," the proceeds to go to the band.

Mrs. Hanson, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bay, returned home last week, to Grayling.

Sven Peterson has sold his livery horses, rigs, etc., to Johnson & Fluitt and will now keep only a team for his own use.

Mrs. Ida Post, who for sometime has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, left Tuesday on her return to her home in Milwaukee.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company is repairing the locomotive, getting the crew to the railroad camp, and preparing to start the log train for the summer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

Grove Township Items.

Mrs. E. Waldron, who has been suffering from an attack of Erysipelas, is reported to be improving.

F. O. Peck has erected a new house on his homestead.

E. Waldron and son will do their plowing with three horses, this season.

E. Hurlbert is a hustler. He has 7 acres ready for fencing.

J. M. Francis intends to erect a new barn.

The following new farmers are located in South Branch:—Stephen Odell, Frank Peck, Chas. Waldron, E. Hurlbert, Harry Pond and Albert Schriver.

Mrs. Ira Sewell, who fell on the ice, some time ago and put her arm out of joint, is reported to be very poorly.

More push and energy is shown this spring, by our farmers, than heretofore, in this section.

The greatest drawback against our prosperity is the large amount of land owned by the railroad company refuses to pay taxes on, and our schools are slim on account of it. But our farmers seem cheerful.

J. M. Francis and wife spent Sunday visiting their children at Roscommon.

NOW AND THEN.

The Reason Why.

As my friends may think it strange that I did not attend the funeral of my daughter, in justice to myself, I will say that I did not hear of her sickness or death until one of my neighbors told me of her death, and that the funeral was to be at Cheney Friday afternoon. On Friday afternoon I went to Cheney expecting to attend the funeral and there learned that the funeral was held at Grayling, Friday at 10 a. m.

Now as two women in this neighborhood are circulating falsehoods to make it appear that it was my fault that I did not attend the funeral, I trust Mr. Woodburn will kindly assist me in confuting the falsehoods that have been circulated to my discredit, and oblige a friend,

J. P. HILDRETH,

Cheney, Mich.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it at once. Large bottles only fifty cents at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, '95.

It has been difficult to collect money from the government ever since the Cleveland administration came into power, and it is going to be more difficult than ever. It has been the policy of the Treasury to raise all sorts of obstacles to defer payment on government vouchers of all kinds. It was this policy that caused Senator Gorman to say on the floor of the Senate that if all proper demands were paid, there would be a deficit of not less than \$100,000,000. At a Cabinet meeting held after the decision of the Supreme Court, in the income tax cases, was fully digested it was decided that the calling of an extra session of Congress should be avoided, if possible; and the possibility of keeping money in the Treasury by delaying payments upon appropriations made by Congress was considered. It is not certain even then that Congress will not have to be called together.

That the exemption of incomes from rents and state and municipal bonds will cut off at least one half of the amount that would have been received from the income tax is admitted by everybody who knows anything about the subject. And not a few believe that the advice of eminent lawyers, based upon the failure of the Supreme Court to declare the law either constitutional or unconstitutional, will result in the failure of thousands to pay the tax. Men who were loud in their praises of the tax are now bitterly opposed to it, because of the exemptions made by the court. They say that these exemptions will defeat the principal object of those who advocated an income tax—the compelling of alien landlords to bear a fair share in supporting the government and throw the principal burden of the tax upon business men, manufacturers and other large employers of labor, and their argument appears to be a good one.

The charge, openly made in Washington, that two of the four Justices of the Supreme Court who voted to sustain the constitutionality of the income tax did so on a legal technicality and that in the absence of that technicality the vote would have stood 6 to 2 against the constitutionality of the entire law, instead of the clauses exempted, is not calculated to add to the popularity of the law, nor to the willingness of anybody to pay the tax.

Friends of Senator Blackburn, in Washington, say that Mr. Cleveland's action, in appointing a man named Joplin to succeed Mrs. Helm as postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., after the Senate had refused to act upon the nomination of Joplin to that office, will greatly aid Senator Blackburn in his campaign for re-election to the Senate. Mrs. Helm is the youngest sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and the widow of a Confederate brigadier who died in battle, and it was at the request of ex-Confederate soldiers in Kentucky that Senator Blackburn espoused her cause and succeeded in preventing action upon Joplin's nomination. Mr. Cleveland is opposed to the re-election of Mr. Blackburn, on account of his views on the silver question.

Mr. Cleveland now regrets that his friends arranged to have him invited to Chicago to make a gold speech, in order to counteract the silver element, which seems in a fair way to get control of the democratic party in that State. The principal cause of his regret is that it has been represented to him that if he makes that gold speech it will result in an open rupture between himself and Vice President Stevenson, who is slated to be the beneficiary of the democratic silver convention which has been called to meet in that State in June. The official relations between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson have been strained for a long time, but the former is not yet ready for an entire break in those relations. It is regarded as certain that the Illinois democrats will at that convention declare in favor of free silver, regardless of anything that Mr. Cleveland may say; hence his regret that anything should, might, or would have been said about his making a gold speech in the State. He is just human enough not to wish to put himself in a position to get knocked down by the Illinois democrats.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who is now in Washington, has, as all the world knows, some very positive views on the subject of the restoration of silver as a money metal. He says: "In my judgment the outlook for silver is bright. A great majority of the voters want it restored, and they will find a way to secure what they want. They will not be fooled any more with meaningless resolutions in national platforms or by politicians who talk one way and vote another." He believes the restoration of silver will be the work of the republican party.

According to the calculations of Clapp & Co., of New York, the wheat crop of the world averages 2,400,000,000 bushels a year. Only about one-third the world's population eats wheat and rye bread. The world's corn crop averages about 2,350,000,000 bushels annually. Rye, 1,350,000,000; oats, 2,328,000,000; barley, 802,000,000; hops, about 150,000,000 pounds. The world's crop of the five leading cereals in 1894 was about 9,564,000,000 bushels. Hay is the farmers most valuable crop, and averages about 45,000,000 tons yearly.—*Toledo Blade*.

Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES, and Ammunition, BEST IN THE WORLD.



WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
WINCHESTER, N. H.

CELERY TONIC BITTERS,

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Biliousness,
Constipation,
Indigestion,
Dyspepsia.

Unexcelled as a Nerve Tonic. Cures Sick, Bilious, Nervous, Spasmodic and PERIODICAL HEADACHES.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE,
—AT—
DAVIS' PHARMACY.

Insist on ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages

Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.
Sold by grocers everywhere.
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.



JULIUS KRAMER

ASK YOUR Furniture Dealer for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress.

If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

For 10c we will send to any one man a specimen copy, with superb color plate (for copying or framing) and a supplementary page of designs (regular price, 35c). Or for 25c, we will send also a painting for beginners' (50 pages).

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

OIL BURNER

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.
692 CEDAR AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TRADE MARK. CELLULOID MARK.

Full soft with starch and gloss serene. The linen collar starts the worm. Full soft at noon and it is seen. All wilted, wrinkled and forlorn.

That's what you must expect of such a collar; it's the *lines* of it. The stand-up collars won't stand up, and the turn-down collars will wilt down. The easy, cheap, and pleasant way out of this is to wear "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND COVERS. These goods are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with "CELLULOID," thus making them strong and durable, and waterproof, not affected by heat or moisture. There are no other waterproof goods made this way, consequently none that can wear so well. When soiled simply wipe them off with a wet cloth. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

INSIST upon goods so marked if you expect full satisfaction, and if your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us enclosing amount and we will mail sample. State size and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c each. Cuffs 50c pair.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY
427-29 Broadway, New York.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

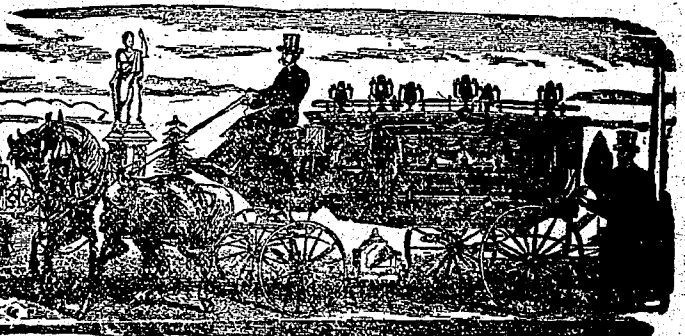
Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	-	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	-	10 "
String Beans,	-	10 "
Lima Beans,	-	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	-	10 "
Red Cherries,	-	10 "
Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	-	10 "
Dried Beef,	-	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
Catsup,	-	10 "
Horse Radish,	-	10 "
Olives,	-	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

1-2 OFF SALE. 1-2

1-2 OFF SALE!

This is no catch advertising scheme, but a pure bonafide sale, one where one dollar goes as far as two in any other store. With a rush we have actually bounded into midst of our stock and actually cut prices on all goods in half. This store promises to greet you Thursday morning, March 28th, and every day thereafter, with prices that will astonish you. We will put \$8,000 worth of

Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

We therefore make a special effort to impress upon you the fact that buying goods of us this Spring will be at the lowest cash prices possible.

Come and see us. We want the people to buy goods at right prices.

R. MEYER & CO.,

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's for Honey.

Mrs. Ohas. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek, was in town Tuesday.

Derby Hats, at cut prices, at the Pioneer Store.

Forty-five new houses will be built in Standish this year.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

W. R. Covert returned from St. Louis, Mich., Tuesday morning.

Shoes at remarkably low prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Ladies, if you want a nice Bed Spread, go to Claggett's.

Henry Feldhauser of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

A new line of Laces and Embroideries, at Claggett's.

At Jackson, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

J. B. McKnight made a flying trip to Saginaw, last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

J. K. Wright went to Detroit Friday, and returned with his family.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Circuit Court will convene to Roscommon, on the 23d.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Joseph Anum, Jr. of Roscommon county, proposes to move to Grayling.

Every county in Michigan went republican, last week.

For Sale. The house occupied by A. W. Canfield. Inquire at residence.

Marius Hanson was registered at the Wayne Hotel, Detroit, Tuesday.

Sales of several new pianos are reported in town during the past week.

Cream, Brick and Limberger Cheese, at S. H. & Co's.

Mrs. A. L. Pond and children returned from Bay City, last Friday.

Miss Pansy Havens arrived home from Ypsilanti, Saturday night train.

Olives by the pint or quart, at the store of S. H. & Co.

DIED—Monday, April 15th., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tremblay.

A new line of Victoria Lawns, India Linens and Pique, at Claggett's.

Miss Musa Havens began her spring term of school, in the Whipple district, in Hall, last Monday.

The finest line of new Percalés and Prints ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Agnes Riker, daughter of Wm. Woodburn, returned to her home, at Danville, last Friday.

Cash is KING at Claggett's, and he will sell you goods way down low for CASH.

They have a Lawn Tennis Club, in Gaylord, of which Joseph Rosenthal, formerly of Grayling, is Secretary.

Claggett sells the best Gents' or Ladies' \$2.00 shoe, on earth. If you don't believe it, call and see it.

The Roscommon News reports that Mrs. I. M. Silsby, of Center Plains, is recovering from her serious illness.

Buy your Shoes at the pioneer store of S. H. & Co., where you get the value for your money.

Marius Hanson and Frank Michelson will start on an extended trip to the far West, about the first of May.

Before purchasing a suit, or a pair of pants, call on Julius Kramer and examine his new stock of goods.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Mrs. S. E. Marsh of St. Helena, has been visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Malefant of this city.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, at the usual hour. All are welcome.

The chief of Grayling's fire department reports that they realized \$38 from social dance and supper on the 5th. inst.

White Rose Patent Flour, only 40 cents per sack, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. J. M. Jones has been elected and installed as Treasurer of Marvin Corps, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mrs. Woodburn.

Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For sale at

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones.

W. A. Masters is enjoying a visit with his brother and family, from Conneaut.

W. A. Masters is building a fine fish-pond, on his farm east of the village. He loves trout.

Dentist W. G. Flynn will have his office with Dr. Teeter, hereafter, when in Grayling.

The Grayling Orchestra will astonish the audience by their playing to-morrow evening.

Misses Lida Sloan and Lena Cundiff are enjoying a visit from their sister, Miss Effie Cundiff, of Ypsilanti.

Mrs. N. P. Salling was called to Wisconsin, last week to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law.

Mrs. Thomas Pries returned from Cheboygan, Tuesday, where she was called by the death of her father.

Joseph, not the one of the coat of many colors, but of the Democrat, was in Roscommon, one day last week.

All are invited to attend services at Presbyterian church next Sunday. Rev. Howell will conduct the services.

Ike Rosenthal and several other members of the craft, attended Masonic Lodge, in Gaylord, one night last week.

Miss Bessie Mesler has been visiting at Bay City since the Y. P. S. C. E. convention until last Tuesday, when she went to Dayton, Ohio.

Miss McDougall, who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. Benkelman, returned to her home at Sarnia, Canada, last Saturday.

All our favorite singers will appear in either duets or solos, to-morrow evening, and their friends will all attend the concert.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Every piece of music on the program, for to-morrow evening, is new, and all who attend will be delighted. Be sure and attend.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 50 cents by paying up their subscription.

T. A. Carney has been elected to the position of chief of the fire department, to succeed J. E. McKnight.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

Mrs. H. C. Holbrook has been elected librarian in place of Mrs. O. J. Bell, resigned. A good selection.

Quick Meal Gasoline Stove, the best and safest. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

The highway commissioner has commenced the cleaning up of the streets of Grayling. They need it. We trust he will do it thoroughly.

Trade at Fournier's and get a chance on the \$50.00 Music Box.

Miss Mattie Adams, came from Bay City Saturday, visited friends here till Sunday evening, when she went to Beaver Creek, to open her school Monday.

Rev. S. G. Taylor on the 5th. inst., united in marriage, Miss Mary Howes of Osceola county and Amos Pearsall, of South Branch, both failed to make a note of it for the *Avalanche*.

Julius Kramer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

Geo. Morgan, of New York and Chicago one of Grayling's Indian citizens were admitted to membership in Marvin Post, G. A. R. by Transfer Cards, last Saturday evening.

The finest line of Spring goods that has ever been shown in Grayling, has just been received by Julius Kramer, The Merchant Tailor.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Marsh, Friday afternoon, for work. All are invited.

Trade with Fournier and get a chance on his \$50.00 Music Box.

A new settler will locate on the Poss farm in South Branch next week. We did not learn the gentleman's name but extend him a hearty welcome.—*Ros. News*.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Rev. David Howell, of Lansing and Rev. J. B. Wallace, of Saginaw, will preach in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, both morning and evening. All are invited to attend.

Buy a pound of Coffee, or Tea, at Claggett's, and get a chance on that Silver Tea Set, worth \$25.

The Presbyterian Church Society and congregation, will meet at the church, Monday evening for re-organization. It is expected that a pastor will soon be secured, and hoped that earnest work for the Master will be fully resumed.

You should use Phosphate or Land Plaster, for your Potatoes and Spring Crops. FOR sale by S. H. & Co.

Miss Vena Jones went to Chesaning, Tuesday, for a visit with her relatives in that city.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Lost, a pocket-book, Tuesday, containing \$2.50, belonging to the W. R. C. Finder will leave same at this office.

Roller Champion Patent Flour takes the cake and makes the best of bread. The ladies are delighted with it. Claggett sells it.

The time for building is at hand. Get prices on Doors, Windows, Nails, &c., &c., at the store of S. H. & Co., before purchasing elsewhere.

The people of Gaylord are booming their town by advertising largely in the Daily newspapers. The advertisement is headed with a fine cut of their new school building.

Claggett's store will be headquarters for shoes, for the year 1895. His \$2.00 shoes are sellers, winners and wearers. Quick sales and small profits, is his motto.

There will be no services in the M. E. church next Sunday. Pastor absent. Sunday School at usual hour. Special services of Epworth League in the evening at usual hour. Everybody invited.

Parents, buy your children's shoes at Claggett's. He has a complete line of those Cordovan Shoes, and they can't be beat for wear and durability.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. FOURNIER, Druggist.

The relief fund of the W. R. C. is not exhausted, by any means, but an addition to it is needed, and all should attend the concert and assist in increasing it.

Exclusive for the Ladies. The ladies of this section of Michigan will be pleased to know that Mrs. Lottie Meadows has secured the services of a graduate of Mitchell's Cutting School, of New York City, to assist in her dress making parlors. She has brought back with her the latest designs and patterns.

The rush of work requires additional help, and they have decided to form a class of instruction for young ladies who desire to learn the mysteries of the trade.

A specialty, will be the latest styles of Tailor made suits, party dresses and wraps, and all work is guaranteed to be as perfect in finish, as in any city, and at prices easily afforded by the ladies of Grayling and vicinity.

Ladies from neighboring towns bringing their work here will be allowed the amount of their R. R. fare from regular prices, thus securing the same advantages they would have, if the establishment were in their own town.

Arrangements are completed with our merchants who have put in elegant lines of dress goods, trimmings, linings, etc., and at lower prices than at Bay City, Saginaw, or Detroit.

A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies to call and examine the latest styles of costumes etc. and there will be a special reception for that purpose next Thursday, the 25th., at which time a thousand roses will be presented to their guests.

Claggett's new stock of Shoes are arriving daily. He is putting hard times prices on them, and that is what sells shoes. Ladies! Dongola, patent tip, for \$1.25.

Discovery Saved His Life. Mr. G. Gaillouette, Druggist, Beaver City, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.' PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

House for Sale. A good house and two lots, rear of Methodist church, for sale cheap. Inquire of Mrs. C. W. Smith on the premises.

Public Notice. Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Grayling to clean up and remove all deposits of filth, from their back yards, cesspools, etc., immediately. By order of the Board of Health.

When you buy a pound of Tea, or Coffee, at Claggett's, ask for a ticket on that Silver Tea Set. It is worth \$25.00 and warranted for ten years.

Public Notice. Notice is hereby given to the patrons of the Township Library, that hereafter the rules, as set forth on front cover of Library Books, will be strictly adhered to.

By order of Board of School Inspectors of Grayling township. WM. G. MARSH, April 18, '95. CLERK.

Public Notice. There will be a business meeting of the Farmer's Association of Crawford county, held at the Odell schoolhouse on the 3rd day of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the President.

Rev. A. Henritzy is a fine musician and the Violoncello is his favorite instrument. He is a member of the Orchestra, and their music will be worth the full price of admission.

Rev. S. G. Taylor has been called away and there will be no services at the M. E. church, on Sunday. Sabbath School at the usual hour, and Miss Jackson will make her report as delegate to the Epworth League Convention, at Detroit, at the League meeting, Sunday eve, to which all are invited.

For Sale. The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot, 30x80 feet in the central part of lots 11 and 12, Block 15; original plat covered by the fine store building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and Lot 8, Block 8, also the dwelling and Lot 4, Block 15, and the dwelling and Lot 10, Block 15; all of the original Plat of the village of Grayling. This property is all in first class condition, very desirable, and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Enquire of S. HEMPSTEAD.

At a business meeting of the Epworth League Monday Evening, the following officers were elected:

President, S. S. Claggett; Vice presidents 1st, Miss Jackson; 2nd, Miss Hattie Elkhoff; 3d, Mr. H. Bay; 4th, Miss Bessie Michelson; Secretary, Axel Michelson; Treasurer, Hulger Hansou; Organist, Miss Francis Staley.

A Big Surprise. In store for all those who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. The general verdict of all those who have used this great vegetable preparation is that it is the greatest remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energy. Samples free. Large packages 25c. Sold only by Lucien Fournier.

PROGRAMME. The following is the programme for the entertainment at the M. E. church, on Friday Evening, the 19th., for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the W. R. C.

PART FIRST. 1. OVERTURE—"Silver Circle Waltz."—Richter, Grayling Orchestra. 2. Solo-Vocal—"I know two eyes." (Chadwick) Miss Mary Staley. 3. DUET—Instrumental—Mandolin and Guitar, Messrs. Cook and Taylor. 4. TRIO-Vocal—"Down in the dewy dell." Mesdames Jerome, Woodworth, and Miss Emma Hanson. 5. MUSIC—"Manhattan Beach March."—Souza, Grayling Orchestra. 6. DUET—Vocal—"The Beach at Sunset." Mrs. Wm. Woodworth and Mrs. C. T. Jerome.

PART SECOND. 1. CHORUS—"A Natural Spell." Mixed Voices. 2. Solo—"O, Thou Sublime Evening Star." (Wagner) Miss E. Hanson, with Violoncello, obligato, by Rev. Henritzy. 3. MUSIC—"Henrietta Waltz." (Klohm), Grayling Orchestra. 4. DUET—"Hark! Hark! My Soul." Miss Emma Hanson and Mr. Geo. Taylor. 5. MUSIC—"Violoncello." Rev. A. Henritzy. 6. MUSIC—"High School Cadet March." (Souza), Grayling Orchestra. Admission, 25 cents; children 10 cts.

A Great Leader. We are pleased to inform you that we have received the sole agency for Otto's Cure, the great throat and lung healer. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc. We will guarantee Otto's Cure to cure you and if you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaranteed remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves croup and whooping cough. Don't delay. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. & 25c. at L. Fournier's, sole agents.

DO YOU WANT GENUINE BARGAINS?

We can offer you for the next two weeks, decided bargains in the following goods:

One lot Men's Black and Brown Stiff Hats, Last Year's Style, worth \$2.00, 2.50 and 3.00, for 48 Cents.

50 doz. Men's Fancy Laundered Shirts, Detached Collars and Cuffs, sold the World over for \$1. our price 48 Cents.

One lot Ladie's Shirt Waists, all 75 cent and \$1.00 grades, Small sizes only; for 25 Cents.

Seersucker; the 15 cent grade; all the go; only 10 cents.

25 Dozen Boy's Waists, worth 25 and 50 Cents, now go for 17 cts.

Our entire line of Women's Muslin Underwear; we will sell at cost; as we are going to discontinue the line. For prices and styles, see window display.

NEW SPRING CAPES—NOW IN.

IKER ROSENTHAL, One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?

The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

TO MY CUSTOMERS! I have just received a 12 Tune MUSIC BOX. VALUED AT \$50.00. Which I propose to give to my Customers. Every one purchasing Goods to the amount of 25 cents, will receive a ticket GOOD FOR ONE CHANCE, on same. Drawing to take place as soon as the tickets are given away.

L. FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST!

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Baited on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by J. M. JONES.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS. The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburgh.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. We will send to any address, THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, A clean, interesting, up-to-date REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER, conducted to instruct, entertain amuse, and edify every American family, and the CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE, for one year, only \$1.50

Address all orders to THE "CRAWFORD AVALANCHE", GRAYLING, MICH.

Send your name and address to NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, 38 Park Row, New York City, and a copy will be mailed to you.

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We can offer you for the next two weeks, decided bargains in the following goods:

One lot Men's Black and Brown Stiff Hats, Last Year's Style, worth \$2.00, 2.50 and 3.00, for 48 Cents.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, [S.S. COURT OF CHANCERY. PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY. Estate of Lewis Osterander, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate and six months from the 4th day of February, A.D. 1895, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, That we will meet on Tuesday the 7th day of May, A. D. 1895, and on Saturday the 11th day of May, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Joseph Patterson, in the village of Grayling, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated February 23d, A.D. 1895. JOSEPH PATTERSON, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Commissioners.

PATENTS. Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if judicious or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain a Patent," with names of successful clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, BAY CITY, MICHIGAN. There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, send for Catalogue.

Township Law. The following resolutions presented by Joseph Patterson, were adopted at the annual township meeting, held in Grayling, April 1st, 1895.

Be it enacted by the electors of Grayling township.

SEC. 1: That it shall be unlawful for horses, swine, or sheep to run at large in any highway or street within the limits of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

SEC. 2: That any person violating the provision of Section 1, of said act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

SEC. 3: That it shall be the duty of the township clerk to give immediate notice of the passage of this act by causing the same to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE and NORTHERN DEMOCRAT, for three successive weeks, and by posting copies of the same in at least three conspicuous places in the township of Grayling.

SEC. 4: That this act shall take effect on the 4th day of May, 1895. Dated—Grayling, Mich., April 1 1895, WM. G. MARSH, Township Clerk.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP. Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists in the eruption of the teeth; cures croup, whooping cough, and all the ailments of infancy; is a certain remedy for diphtheria; quiets and soothes all irritations of the stomach and bowels; corrects acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fail to give your child with teething nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaeger's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Preparing Edward Paraphy Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

LIFE IN A MONASTERY

ITS HUMOROUS PHASES DEPICTED BY PAINTERS.

New School of Artists That Is Making an Impression on the Public—Gratzner and His Imitators—Monks at Work and at Play.

All Pat and Funny. No little interest has lately been aroused in the study of the system of monasticism, which prevailed to a very considerable extent over most parts of Europe for several hundred years. This interest has been shown by a number of historical works on the subject.



"RELIGION NEVER WAS DESIGNED TO MAKE OUR PLEASURES LESS."—STROUT.

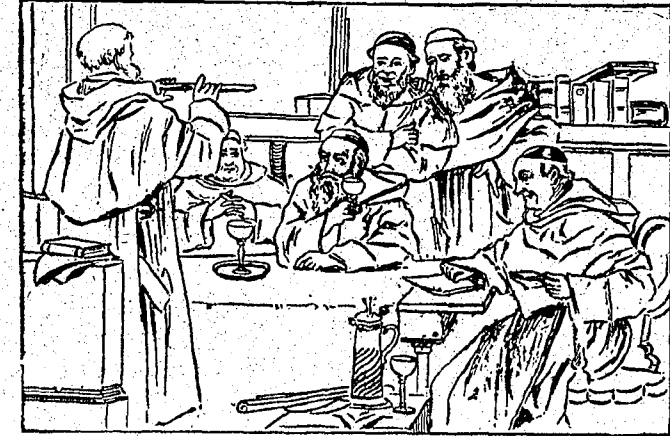
which have appeared during the last few months, giving sketches of the rise and decline of the system, together with exceedingly interesting descriptions of what may be called the home life of the monks. By means of these data we are able to learn much of the manner in which great monasteries grew from humble beginnings; how large companies of ascetics were gathered together by talented and influential ecclesiastics; and how many societies increased, sent out branches and finally grew to such proportions that they numbered their colony houses by hundreds and the members of their order by thousands.

The reason for this interest, as at present manifested, is probably to be found in a better appreciation of the work done by the monastic establishments of the Middle Ages. For a long time the prejudices of writers pro and con, in favor of and against the system, confused the popular mind and left it uncertain whether or not the monasteries had been a good. Some classes were powerfully prejudiced against them, believing them to have been hotbeds of vice, sinks of moral depravity, while others were just as strongly biased in their favor and traced all the good of modern times by one course or another back to the monastic establishments of medieval days. The truth, as in all cases of this kind, is probably to be found on a middle ground. It is probable that many monastic establishments degenerated from the simplicity of their founders, that increasing wealth induced luxurious living, and possibly, also in some cases depravation of manners; but, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that to the monastic establishments is due most of the good which existed during a time when the civilized world was continually at war. For a thousand years monasteries were the only



THE MONASTERY KITCHEN.—QUITZNER.

schools, and youth who sought to obtain even the rudiments of education were forced to learn them in a monastery. During those days only two professions were open to the aspiring youth, the Church and the army. A young man of noble birth who desired to make something of himself in the world was obliged either to take the training of a soldier or to enter the Church. The Church and the army were therefore both distinguished by the presence of many able men, who in one way or another, made their mark upon the age in which they lived.



THE CLOISTER VIRTUOSO.—RICHARD LINDERUM.

But not a few of those who sought both professions were actuated by no higher motive than the love of plunder or the hope of ease. The adventurous sought the field, the unassuming and seriously inclined sought the cloister. The monasteries offered the only refuge that age could expect, the only assistance that poverty could claim. Many monasteries had the right of asylum, and a fugitive, or even a criminal, within their walls was safe from the pursuers. The monasteries were the

only industrial schools; in them were practiced all the arts, all the sciences known to the time; in them were kept and copied the works of ancient literature that have come down to our day. They were the only almshouses, the only asylums; in many countries the only inns or lodging places for travelers. They were, in short, the only humanizing factor that Europe had for several hundred years.

Great austerity of life was practiced by some of the orders. Designed to mortify the flesh, the order of life prescribed for the monks of these societies was of the most rigid description. Prayer went on incessantly. In some of these establishments the brethren were divided into watches so that prayer and praise in the chapel of the convent should never cease. At frequent intervals the whole body was gathered together for common worship, and even at the most unseasonable hours, as at midnight or 2 o'clock in the morning, the ringing of the convent bell was a signal for all the members of the community to assemble for prayer. In many the austerity of life



"RELIGION NEVER WAS DESIGNED TO MAKE OUR PLEASURES LESS."—STROUT.

went still further, and prescribed the simplest and often insufficient raiment. The monk was to live on the plainest fare, and very little of that; fast days were numerous and were rigorously observed. Industrial labor of some kind was religiously prescribed and faithfully executed, and the monks of these organizations, while doing the work of day laborers, had only the compensation of knowing that the interests of their society were advanced by their toil.

In many others, however, perhaps in the greater portion of the numerous orders that sprang up in Europe from the tenth century, the mode of life was so lenient that the monks really lived much better than their secular neighbors. This was particularly the



A MONASTERY TOWN.

case when a monastery became well established, with lands of its own and tenants and laborers by whom most of the work was done. The members of a religious order had a great advantage over their secular neighbors in one very important respect: they were freed from concern for the future. As long as they lived they could be certain of having a roof above their heads and food and clothing for their bodies. Every one who struggles with the world for his livelihood knows how serious are the fears that sometimes arise lest he should be unable to make a living for himself and his family, and of this fear the monks knew nothing. All care removed save that of attending to the day's duties, the members of a religious order naturally felt easy in their minds; as a general thing, good humor prevailed in a convent, and the worthy brethren, having plenty to eat and drink and plenty of time for digestion, naturally grew fat.

Fat men are not always good-humored; good-humored men are not always fat; but in some mysterious way there is a connection between good humor and adipose tissue, and the common belief in this connection cannot better be expressed than by the old proverb which inculcates the duty of "laughing and growing fat." The monks of those orders which were not so rigid in their rules broadened their gowns to fit their widening frames, and lengthened the rope girdle that they



THE CLOISTER VIRTUOSO.—RICHARD LINDERUM.

wore, and more and more of the communities' good fare was daily deposited beneath their ample waists. On fast days they ate fish and vegetables, and under such circumstances fasting could be made very tolerable. The stern asceticism of the Trappist, while in one sense a proper art subject, is hardly suitable for popular use, for the rigid life practiced by the most abstemious monastic orders does not contain for the popular eye that attrac-

tion which pleases. The life of the ascetic may have its picturesque phases to the eye of the artist, but pictures of Trappist devotion are very unlikely to



WHERE THE MONKS USED TO LIVE.

take the popular fancy, for in art, as in literature, few are serious, and he who amuses is more likely to touch the popular fancy than he who aims to instruct. As a rule the artists of the present day who have sought their subjects in the monastic life of bygone times have preferred the gentler aspects of religion, and their pictures show us what may be called the comical phases of monastic life.

The humorous sides of conventional life have attracted the attention of many artists who have delighted in depicting the monks at play and the monks at work. The transcripts in the library, the repasts of the assembled brethren, the music in which they indulged in after lunch, their rambles through the fields, their labors in the garden, their kitchen work, with its busy preparations for the coming meal, even the ridiculous features, the monks at sea—enjoying the sport as much as children might, the whole community fishing on Thursday afternoon in order that they might not fast so ardently on the following day, the accidents of daily life even more comical when presented in the case of a monk than when happening to other people, all have received their meed of attention, and paintings by the hundreds have been executed within the last few years, both in Germany, France and England, setting forth in a serio-comic style the fun of monastic life. Seldom satirical, rarely caustic, the painters seemed to find a special delight in depicting in kindly fashion the manner in which the old monks lived, and the life of these centuries is through this art medium as well known to us, perhaps even better, than it was to the people of their own time. One of the leaders in this style of art is the famous Gratzner, whose monks are known to every frequenter of a picture gallery, to every collector of art photographs. His monks are the best-natured and among the fattest men in the world.

The paintings of this new German school are really a jocular slander on monkish life. No doubt there were



A MONASTERY TOWN.

jolly monks, and no doubt in not a few cases they lived and grew fat just as Gratzner shows them, but the slander is so veiled in good humor that it is impossible to take it seriously, and equally impossible not to laugh when so humorous a characterization is given to



A TRIO IN THE MONASTERY.—QUITZNER.

the fraternity. The monks had their faults, and glutinous was one of the worst, for some one says "it is curious to see how many innate vices will run into gluttony if other outlets be choked up," and the brethren undoubtedly in many cases transgressed the law of temperance in matters both of meat and drink. But the slander is not of that aggravating description which irritates rather than amuses. The design is evidently to amuse the public, to entertain the visitors to a picture gallery, and not to give the world a lower idea of monastic life. Not even the most pronounced friend of monks and monasticism could take offense at the pictures by this new German school. Its works do not give offense. Always good-humored, always smiling, they leave no sting behind.

Repelled by Steam.

There has recently been patented a simple and effective method of repelling train robbers by discharging jets of steam upon them. Pipes can be so arranged that jets of steam may be projected through the nozzles a distance of fifty or sixty feet. It is claimed that this would prevent any one from coming near the train. A further use of steam as a means of defense, the inventor claims, would be in protecting banks against thieves. Since banks are usually heated with steam, the attachment could readily be made. Small jets of steam might be so arranged at the windows of tellers that they could be projected into the faces of the robbers. These jets might be operated by hidden levers or by electrical attachments.

GRANDFATHER'S NEW START.

He Goes to Chicago to Make a Fortune and Is Robbed of His All.

He came to Chicago ten days ago to make his fortune in the good old way. His entire capital was \$35 in worn bills wrapped up in an old wallet. Unlike the fortune-seeker of the story, however, he did not bring with him the blessing and the fearful good wishes of his white-haired mother. For his mother had been dead these fifty years. Nor did he bring with him from the old home farm two strong arms and the courage which comes of a clear eye and a healthy life in the fresh country air. Seventy-one years of hard work have whitened his hair and beard, bent his tall figure, and taken the elasticity out of his muscles. They have been seventy-one years of failure. The little farm at Ritchie, Ill., was first mortgaged and then sold under the hammer. One by one his three stalwart sons died and the only married daughter had all she could do to feed her little ones after her husband fell a victim to pneumonia last fall. Three years ago the "old woman," as he calls her, though the phrase comes reverently from his lips, bade him good-by for the last time.

He was left alone in the world, with no friends, no trade, no money, and no means of getting any. But this old fellow had hope. He had been to Chicago once and he knew it was a great and a rich city. He knew men came here



IN THE POLICE STATION.

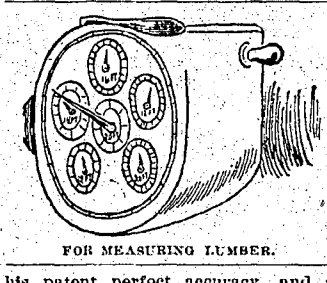
poor and made great fortunes. So he gathered together all his slender resources, raised \$35, and took the train with a childlike and beautiful confidence that he would succeed. When he bade the folks good-by down at Ritchie he told them he couldn't hang around where there was no work for him to do. He would soon get established in Chicago and then he would send for the daughter and her children. So, reversing the usual natural order of things, grandfather came to the city to make a fortune for the family.

He is without a cent now, and for three days he has occupied a cell at the Harrison Street Police Station. But it is not the old and vulgar story of the countryman who goes out to see the tiger and is taken in. This old man stopped at a cheap hotel, as became his condition, and then started out to look up an investment for his \$35, his feebleness, and his boyish courage. In State street, south of Harrison, he was held up and robbed—without any preliminaries or confidence game about it—brutally and boldly robbed. The police arrested the man who got his money. They took the old man in, too, as a witness.—Chicago Tribune.

A USEFUL DEVICE

To Register the Number of Feet Logs Contain.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved device for measuring, registering and adding a series of measurements and may be used for measuring lumber and for similar work. The device has been patented by George Krueger, of Johnstown, Pa. A card or tape line attached to the knob, is connected to control a wheel which consists of a number of graduated gear wheels which in turn control a registering device. To operate the mechanism the cord or measuring line is drawn out over the surface to be measured. The length of the line drawn out is recorded by the system of gear wheels on the several dials on the surface of the instrument. These dials are graduated to indicate measurements from zero to 100 feet board measure (viz., one foot wide to one foot thick). Each dial can be made to record the sum of the measurements of boards of the same length, the unit of length being marked on each dial. Thus one dial may be used for 15 feet lengths, another for 16 feet lengths, and so on. A knob is arranged on the top of the instrument to move along a scale graduated to indicate lengths of 15 feet, 16 feet, etc., and when the knob stands at, for instance, 18 feet, all measurements taken will be indicated on dial 18. The device will also record the total length in feet of all measurements, this being registered on the outer and on the central dials. The central dial registers from zero to 1,000 feet and the great dial up to 25,000 feet. The inventor claims for



FOR MEASURING LUMBER.

his patent perfect accuracy, and a gain over similar devices in simplicity, durability and general convenience of manipulation.

The Trade of Kaching.

The trade is in the hands of Chinamen, who, dressed in white or blue cotton, with short linen drawers, sometimes naked to the waist, or with pig-tails twisted around their heads, survey with listless indifference the customer who enters their shop. In the streets the Chinaman is in the majority. He unloads the ship's cargoes, rushes along between the shafts of small, heavily-laden carts; he carries long poles of bamboo on his shoulders, from which dangle at either end trays laden with saucers full of rice, fish, vegetables, and cups of boiling tea. The lime trees on the roadside throw light and dancing shadows on the pass-

erby, and the chequered patterns of leaves quiver on the earth as on the backgrounds of Chinese pictures. Occasionally a Malay chief comes by, with an escort of boatmen. He walks slowly, leaning on a long staff mounted in go 1, bears himself with the dignity of an aristocrat conscious of his superiority. An enormous white turban, embroidered with gold thread, indicates that he is one of the faithful who has made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He wears a flowing tunic of green silk over a vest of pink brocade. His sandals are fastened by leather straps attached to large gold knots wedged in between his toes. He wears neither sword nor kris, in obedience to the laws of Sarawak, which deprive its citizens of these weapons when they take their walks abroad. This precaution was very necessary some years ago, when Malays were subject to running amuck. The Dyaks have never been attacked in this manner. They have occasionally been known to commit suicide as an escape from evil fortune, but they do not avenge themselves on their kind. These people seldom visit Kuching.

MANIAPOTO THE MAORI.

A New Zealand Warrior Who Died of Old Age, Not of His Name.

Rawl Maniapoto, whose death was reported on Saturday, was almost the last of the great chiefs of the Maoris, says the Westminister Gazette. He was born in 1807, and was a warrior, and leader in council among the Ngatimaniapotos from his youth. His earliest years were passed amid savage scenes of intertribal strife, ambushes, fierce hand-to-hand battles, massacres and cannibal orgies. Hough, chief of the great northern tribe of Ngapuhi, visited London, was petted by Exeter Hall, patronized by George IV., presented with a suit of armor and a gilt crown and loaded with gifts. At Botany Bay, on his way back, he converted these into guns and powder, and, on landing at the Bay of Islands, proclaimed himself the Napoleon of New Zealand, entered on a career of slaughter and rapine, and swept the country south of Auckland with fire and sword. His victorious marches were gazed by the Waikatos and Ngatimaniapotos and the tide of conquest rolled back northward. It was in these and subsequent intertribal wars that Rawl won his reputation as a fighting chief.

When Sir George Grey, as Governor of New Zealand, declared war against the Waikatos in 1863, Rawl became one of the leading Maori generals. For two years the struggle raged with varying success against 10,000 British troops, supported by a powerful squadron, but step by step, and contesting every inch of ground, the Maoris were pressed back to Orakau, where Rawl made a last heroic stand with 300 or 400 followers, the remnant of his tribe. He was besieged by 1,500 British troops for three days, during which the garrison was without water and subsisted on raw potatoes and maize. At length, after repeated assaults had been repulsed, the flying sap broke into the trenches and a storm of canister and musketry swept the works. General Cameron, with a soldier's chivalrous admiration of the spirit and bravery of the enemy, offered terms of capitulation. Then a slight, wiry figure, with a closely tattooed face and fiery, gleaming eyes, leaped on the breastwork and flung back this stern defiance: "Ka whawha matau, tomo, ake, ake, ake!" "We will fight on forever and ever and ever!" The stronghold was carried with a rush, but Rawl and a few others escaped.

Realizing the hopelessness of the struggle, he successfully exerted his influence to bring about a peace, and since that time he has been a consistent and loyal ally of the Europeans and a promoter of every movement for the welfare of his countrymen. To the last his affection for Sir George Grey was simple and touching. A few months ago, when he felt that his end was nigh, he expressed a desire that they should rest side by side in one grave, and only a few months before his death a handsome monument, made in Auckland to the order of Sir George Grey, was erected with much ceremony near the old chief's home at Kihikihiki. It bears the following inscription: "In memory of Rawl Maniapoto, the last great chief of the Ngatimaniapoto, Ngatirankawa and Waikato."

Blanket Grows Whiskers.

William H. Forbes, of Spencer Corners, Fulton County, is the possessor of a very old horse blanket, which differs from its fellows in that it has a well-defined coat of hair in various stages of development, alive and growing, says the Albany Times-Union. While possibly of a finer and silkier texture, it is an excellent reproduction of a horse's coat, which the blanket formerly covered.

Mr. Forbes first discovered this peculiarity in October last, when taking it down from the peg in the barn, where it had hung undisturbed during the summer. He was naturally greatly astonished to discover two patches of growing hair, one on either side, where it had been exposed to the light and air. The hair is of bright bay color, and is now fully an inch in length. Probably the most peculiar feature of the affair, however, is the fact that the hair has spread from the two patches until it has entirely covered the blanket with a fine growth, varying in shade and color. It has not only been subjected to a critical inspection by several reputable men, but has undergone a microscopic test by two prominent physicians, of whom Dr. Henry C. Finch, of Broadalbin, makes affidavit before Judge Gardner "that the hair now growing on the blanket is true hair and that the roots of the same are alive and in process of development."

Excited His Curiosity.

The New York Girl—Lord Dunsley, did you ever hear the joke about the museum-keeper who had two skulls of St. Paul, one when he was a boy and the other when he was a man?

The Englishman—No, what is it?—Life.

No Objection Whatever.

"Dear me," said Mr. Meekins; "it seems so absurd for men to be constantly talking about their wives having the last word."

"You don't?"

"Not a bit. I always feel thankful when she gets to it."—Washington Star.

Sailing by Rail.

On the London, Dover and Chatham Railroad, in England, they use a hand-car which is propelled by means of a sail when the wind blows.—Exchange.

AMONG THE SHAKERS.

An Interesting and Prosperous Settlement in Kentucky.

At Pleasant Hill, Ky., exists an interesting colony of Shakers, who, in leading lives of celibacy, and in other ways, endeavor to imitate the example of Christ. Among them there is no marrying nor giving in marriage; each man is a brother and each woman a sister. Their town is without a tavern; they speak with a yea and a nay; strangers are barred from the community and visitors are seldom welcome.

They live in communities, called families. The Central is the largest, and is the pioneer family of the settlement. About midway in the one street of the



ELDER HARVEY EADS.

town stands a large, heavily built stone building. This is the home of the Central family. It was built in 1824, and has two entrances, one for the men and one for the women. Some improvements have since been added, and it now includes, besides the sleeping and meeting rooms, a cookery, bakery and dining hall. All of the apartments are roomy and scrupulously clean. The men's apartments are on the opposite side of the hall from the women's. The two sexes eat apart, at tables on opposite sides of the dining-hall. This division is carried out through the entire village.

The meeting room is on the second floor. A few benches are scattered about. At worship there is usually one person in the congregation who leads in the singing and speaking. At intervals they are visited by an elder.

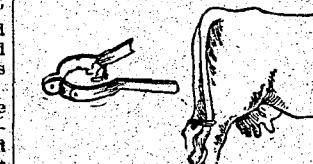
Among the Shakers no memory is held more sacred than that of Elder Harvey Eads, who died a few years ago at the age of 92. He was the beloved minister of the Shakers, and their writer, whose works still inspire them to never-failing loyalty.

AN INVENTION

Which Will Be Appreciated by Dairy Maids.

Persons whose avocation lies partly in milking cows are well aware of the great annoyance caused by the animal switching her tail about promiscuously, notably in fly time. The annoyance is multiplied in case the tail is dirty or wet, which is very often the case. The end of the tail either strikes the milk in the pail, or perhaps both events happen.

The present device, which is here illustrated, has been patented by Joseph Cooper, of Racine, Wis. It is the most rationally constructed device for the



COW TAIL HOLDER.

purpose that has yet been contrived, being effective and convenient to a great degree. It is also very simple to manufacture. A strip of elastic sheet metal is bent to form a circle, the meeting extremities being rounded apart to form easy contact points. Two oppositely disposed pieces are riveted to the circular clasp, the free ends projecting to form handles, the compression of which within the hand grasp opens the clasp points well apart and allows the device to be slipped on the tail, and then the rounded points are allowed to close within the deep recesses of the gambrel joint, where they take secure hold. The operation is very easy, and will effectually confine the tail during the milking operation. This device should sell on sight if put on the market.

A Matter of Fact Man.

A tourist wandering alone upon the edge of a bog at the foot of Ben Nevis, had the misfortune to miss the proper path and stumbled into a bog, where, ere long, his struggling served to sink him to his armpits in the tenacious mire. In this terrible plight he espied a stout Highlander not far away, to whom he cried out at the top of his voice:

"Ho—what ho, Donald! Here—come here, man!"

"My name is not Donald," the Highlander said, approaching the spot.

"Never mind what your name is! Do you see the plight I am in? I can never get out of this alone."

"Indeed, mon, I dinna think you can."

And with that he turned away.

"Good heavens, are you going to leave me here to die?" the tourist cried.

"Eh—d'you want me to help you?"

"Do I want you to help me? What can I do else?"

"Sure, I dinna know."

"Will you help me?"

"Ay—if you want me."

"Oh, help, help, help me, in the name of heaven!"

"Indeed, mon, why didn't you ask that in the first place?"

And the Highlander quickly lifted him out and set him on hard ground.

Getting Old.

One of the worst things about getting old is that you will have to wear flannels in hot weather to keep the rheumatism off. You never see old women wearing dresses so thin they show lace through.—Aitchison Globe.

How He Lost It.

Kind Lady—How came you to lose one eye?

Tramp—Lookin' for work.—Life.

When two people think the same thing is funny, they are bound to become great friends.

A Dollar is working for you long after Love is crippled and worn out.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

"Does this roof leak always?" Agent

"Oh, no, ma'am; only when it rains."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Yes," said the tree, "I suppose I'm ready, so far as my trunk goes; but I've decided not to leave until spring."—Life.

Miss Old—"I would never get married if I had to ask the man." Miss Pearl—"Maybe you wouldn't then."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Belle—"Was George very much cast down after he spoke to your father?" Nell—"Yes; three nights of stairs."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Can this person's word be depended upon?" "Heaven's yes! You can bank on it that he'll never tell the truth."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Butler—"I may be poor, but there was a time when I rode in a carriage." Cook—"Yes, and your mother pushed it."—Fall Mail Budget.

"What the new woman wants to learn," says the Manyunk philosopher, "is to buy a larger shoe and a smaller hat."—Philadelphia Record.

Lady (artist)—"Have you noticed the new art movement in show bills?" Philistine—"Yes, but if that is art, I am a fool." Lady—"It is art."—Truth.

Burglar (just acquitted, to his counsel)—"I will shortly call and see you at your office, sir." "Very good; but in the meantime, please."—Birmingham.

"Here is Col. Jinks. He wants you to explain the financial question to him." "Certainly, Colonel. Can you lend me \$10?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Hiland—"My horse is the most intelligent animal I know." Harker—"Go on!" Hiland—"Yes, he's away up in gee."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

May—"I wonder what the men do at the club?" Pamela—"From what Jack says, I guess they play with the kitty most of the time."—Harlem Life.

Spoons—"And will my ducky trust me in everything when we are married?" She—"Everything, Algy, provided you don't ask for a night key."—Scribner's.

Mrs. Moore—"Jabez, why do they say I'm a money bag?" Mr. Moore—"I don't know, Marjory, unless it is that money talks."—New York Morning Journal.

Alberta—"I believe you call yourself an advanced woman, dear?" Alberta—"Yes, love." Alberta (swooning).—"Then you may tip the waiter, dear."—Judge.

"Seagulls is getting fat," said Willoughby. "It's developed a double chin." "Well, he needed it," said Parsons. "His original chin was overworked."—Harper's Bazar.

Aunt Ross—"Well, Juanito, what would you like to be when you are grown up?" Juanito (whose parents are very strict).—"I'd like to be an orphan."—El Dia.

Mrs. Mealer—"I am sorry to say, the tea is all exhausted." Crusty boarder—"I am not surprised. It has been very weak for some time."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Woman at the door—"Are you a tramp?" Waglegs—"No, madam; I'm de pet model or de Noo York cunick art's, an' somehow I has lost me way."—Syracuse Post.

Maud—And Mr. Meantall really said that I was better looking than ever? Marie (wickedly)—No, dear. He simply said you were looking better.—Life.

"What, you are going to ask your employer for his daughter's hand? Suppose he should kick you out?" "Oh

